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FIRE BEHIND CEASE-FIRE

Gen. Nam Il, leader of North Korean Communist delegates to the Kaesong cease-fire talks, is a study in oriental inscrutability. In contrast with Gen. Nam—the man who has been saying "No" to the United Nations' proposed truce line in favour of his own—is the laughing officer behind him in the Russian-Built jeep.

WHITHER, PAKISTAN?

(SEE PAGE 6)

'Hero Of Kashmir'

BY K. PADMANABHAN

WHEN some simple Kashmiri peasants were recently asked whether they liked the Abdullah-administration, they came out with an unusual reply! "We want Thimayya government," they said.

Such a suggestion might look strange indeed, but then, that showed the great regard the Kashmiris have for Major-General Thimayya, though he is neither a son of Kashmir nor a noted politician or administrator! May be, given the task, he would acquit himself creditably even as a Ruler of ment Thimayya, the Commander of Indian Forces in Srinagar since April 1948, was lately transferred to the Army Headquarters in New Delhi. But the Kashmiris seem to want him back!

Thimayya is widely known as the 'Hero of our Kashmir struggle,' to retain our much cherished possession. He conducted the early operations there in a brilliant way, winning many decisive victories and establishing the supremacy of Free India's fighting strength and strategy inspite of several odds. A veteran of the last World War, with an honourable career all through in the Army, he shines today as one of the most brilliant military leaders of our times, of whom the country is so proud.

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Thimayya comes from Coorg, that pleasant little province nestling in the bosom of the Western Ghats in South India. His is an ancient family. The products of Coorg are essentially two—tasty coffee seeds and tough fighters in the field of battle. Coorgis are traditionally an ancient martial race. No wonder, Thimayya is a soldier bold, like General K. M. Cariappa, our C.-in-C.

Kodendera Subayya Thimayya, now in his mid-forties is an impressive-looking figure. In family circles he is simply called SUBAYYA. Thimayya (Sr.) his father is a coffee planter in Coorg, but some of his ancestors were administrators. One of them Ponappa, was a Dewan of Coorg, when the Rajahs ruled the province. Another, a great-grandfather was a Commissioner of the District. The General's father is happily alive today, but his pious, religious-minded mother, is no more. Thimayya (Sr.) had been a gentleman-rider of extraordinary ability.

After his studies in the Bishop Cotton School in Bangalore, Thimayya joined the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun. Then he went over to Sandhurst. After four years training there, he was given a King's Commission in the Indian Army in 1926. He was posted to various stations for service—in Iraq and India—and finally in 1939, he was made an Adjutant in the Fifth Battalion of the University Training Corps.

During the last war, he saw service in Malaya, soon after the Jap hostilities began in the Far East.

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In 1944, he was with the Twenty-Fifth Indian Division, fighting alongside the Fourteenth Army on the Burma Front. He was then 'mentioned in despatches'. Thimayya was the only Indian officer to be in command of a Force in that theatre of war, then.

He rendered meritorious services there, and was promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel. Lord Mountbatten, the "Supremo" of the Allied Forces in the South-East Asian region, with his Headquarters in Colombo at that time, was so impressed with the performances of Thimayya, that he called him to Ceylon for a visit.

Then, the Indian soldier was presented with the badge of a Brigadier and given the command of a Brigade in the Twenty-Sixth Division.

Here again, Thimayya holds the rare distinction of being the youngest Indian ever to become a Brigadier! It was, indeed, a proud day in his life, when he led the 268th Indian Infantry Brigade men to Japan in 1946 to be part of the Occupation Forces, after the Japanese surrender. When

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WEEK-END FUN

"You must avoid all forms of excitement on your vacation," a doctor told the young man.

The latter gulped and asked: "Can't I even look at 'em across the street?"

* *

"Can I be of any assistance?" called the kind-hearted tourist, pulling up ahead of a begrimed gentleman struggling to change a tire.

The perspiring motorist laid down his tire iron, came over, and whispered: "You certainly can, friend. My wife has very positive ideas about how this job should be done. Would you mind going over and talking to her? If you can just divert her attention until I get this tire changed, I'll be eternally in your debt!"

* *

"I hear Mrs. Snort is down with blood-poisoning."

"That old gossip! I should think she must have bitten her tongue."

* *

Said a young clergyman to his Bishop: "May it please your lordship, I want permission to get married."

"And a very good idea, too. Who's the young lady. Can I approve?"

"Well, she's only a fishmonger's daughter, but—"

"That'll do I've heard that one."

* *

City dwellers week-ending at a modern farm were particularly impressed with the cow barns.

"Isn't the most wonderful thing," twittered one of the feminine guests, "how those cows come in and go right to their own stalls?"

"What's so wonderful about that?" challenged another. "They all have their names over their stalls."

* *

Vacationing at a shore resort, the editor of a rural newspaper smiled when a bathing beauty walked by.

"George", said his observant wife reproachfully, "were you smiling at that young lady?"

"Not exactly", he replied, "I was wondering how long it would be before someone reads a want-ad: 'Lost—gold locket containing lady's bathing suit!'"

* *

"Well, what was the dinner like last night?"

"If the soup had been as warm as the wine, and the wine as old as the chicken, and the chicken as fat as the hostess, it mightn't have been so bad!"

* *

A man went into Tomkinson's store to buy a bottle of vinegar. The shelves were solidly lined with bags of salt, hundreds and hundreds of them, and to get the vinegar the proprietor had to go down to the cellar. The customer went with him, and there, to his surprise, he saw more salt.

"Say," he commented, "you certainly must sell a lot of salt!"

"No," said Tomkinson, "I can't sell salt at all. But the fellow who sells me salt—can HE sell salt!"

* *

A tax assessor's official had to decide on which side of the United States-Canada border an old lady's newly purchased house lay. Surveyors finally announced that it was just inside the United States' border.

The old lady smiled. "I'm so glad to know that," she said. "I've always been told that winters in Canada are terribly severe."

* *

Joan: "What kind of husband do you advise me to get?"

Jane: "You get a single man and leave the husbands alone."

* *

A friend called upon a guest at a hotel, knocked and asked him to open the door. "Can't door's locked!" the voice within announced.

"Well, unlock it!" the caller requested.

"Can't, lost the key-"

"Great Scot man! What will you do if there's a fire?"

"I won't go to it."

A small boy was being sent to summer camp, much against his will, and was making no bones about it.

"Why, you'll just love camp," his aunt said soothingly. "You'll have a simply wonderful vacation."

"I won't," was the acid retort, "but my mother will."

During preliminary inspection at a Boy Scout camp, the director found an umbrella in the bedroll of a tiny scouter. Since the umbrella was obviously not one of the items of equipment listed, the director asked the lad to explain. The tenderfoot neatly countered with this question:

"Sir, did you ever have a mother?"

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
MILLIPEDS
OR SOME OF THOSE 1000-LEGGED ANIMALS [NOT QUITE] CAN SQUIRT A POISONOUS ACID MORE THAN 30 INCHES! CHICKENS HIT IN THE EYES ARE BLINDED!
BANDED CHICKEN SNAKE
CAN SWALLOW A CHICKEN AND OTHER OBJECTS WHICH APPEAR FAR TOO LARGE TO GET INTO ITS MOUTH!
the BALANCE of NATURE
IS PARTIALLY ACHIEVED BY THE LADY BUG WHO EATS THE CITRUS-CROP-DESTROYING "MEALY" BUG— BUT BETTER BY THE PARASITE WASP, WHICH LAYS EGGS INSIDE THE PESTS BODY!
MRS. POLLY DICKY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., HAS A CAT WHICH BECOMES CROSS-EYED AND STAGGERS WHEN EATING SOME TYPES OF LIZARD TAILS! (POISON IN TAIL AFFECTS CATS SENSE OF BALANCE!)

Battle Of The Bugles In Korea

ON a blue-cold morning last fall, near a bend in the Samtan River in North Korea, Item and Love Companies of the Third Battalion, 35th Regiment of the 25th Division, first learned about Chinese Communist psychological warfare. It started with a clear, piercing note on a bugle. And then the Reds went to town. Bugles, drums, cymbals, whistles, rattles and bells shattered the air. Four hours later, the Americans were desperately fighting to escape, writes Bill Stapleton in 'Collier's'.

Lieutenant Colonel James H. Lee, of Dallas, Texas, commanding the battalion, made the decision to pull out. Later, turning the ghastly music over in his head, he came to these conclusions: the Chinese weren't just making noise. Having no telephonic communication system below regimental level, they used bugles for control. If there were a way of confusing that control system, he might have the solution to a valuable military tactic.

Bugle Class

Rounding up every available wind instrument in the area, Lee assigned ex-saxophonist Lt. James D. Manning, of Menlo Park, California, to teach a detail of men the standard Red bugle calls and to work up various nerve-twisting noises of their own.

In early February at Suwon, the Lee-Manning school of music made its battle debut, when a Chinese patrol penetrated the position of the Third Battalion. As the surprised Americans counter-attacked, a Chinese Communist called for a withdrawal on his bugle. He was answered by a GI-blown "reassemble" (Chinese). Another bugle sounded "mail call" (U.S.) Someone blew "the position has been overrun, troops forward and consolidate" (Chinese). Then came "charge" (U.S. Cavalry), followed by a succession of jumbled Chinese and U.S. calls, intermingled with whistles, shepherd's horns, bells, bellows and sirens. Thoroughly bewildered, the Chinese were picked off. Only a single survivor remained of the 40-man enemy patrol.

Lee and his men had learned how to play the blues for the Reds. Before they were through, they piled up a battle record of which any outfit would be proud.

By June, the Communists, fighting hard to protect the Chorwon-Kumhwa-Pyongyang triangle, were attempting to catch UN forces off balance. One evening after Lee's Third Battalion established a roadblock about 35 miles north of Seoul, a Chinese bugler blew the by-now-familiar long-sustained note. Hundreds of whistles picked it up and the enemy charged.

Glut Of Noise

The Third Battalion gave as good as it got. As the first Chinese attack fell back, bugles, whistles, bells and horns jeered them. But they re-formed and launched another assault with their own noise-makers going full toot.

Sergeant Clyde S. Greene, of Midland, Texas, ran from one to the other of two 30-calibre machine-gun positions, cranking a fire siren. It added a haunting wail to the general uproar on the Item Company front, in which every imaginable sound from Korean cowbells to Chinese cymbals joined the slam of mortar shells and the rattle of small-arms fire in an insane concerto.

Finally, the Chinese quit. U.S. casualties stood at 13 killed, wounded or missing. Chinese losses were estimated at 150 killed, 300 wounded.

Underworld Of America

BY C.K. ALLEN K.C.

AMERICAN gangsterism, as we know it in film and fiction—which have scarcely exaggerated its enormities—has latterly taken on new forms, to which attention is called in urgent tones by the Senate, or so-called Kefauver, Committee. In the halcyon days of Prohibition gangs sprang up everywhere and prosecuted their own internecine wars, to which the public was, on the whole, indifferent so long as it got its "hooch". Criminal enterprise today, however, is far more elaborately organised and far more dangerous because it aims at monopoly on a national scale, writes the author in the 'Spectator'.

To quote the report of the Kefauver Committee: "Criminal groups today are multi-purpose in character, engaging in any racket where there is money to be made. The modern gang, moreover, does not rely for its primary source of income on frankly predatory forms of crime such as robbery, burglary or larceny," but on "various forms of gambling, the sale and distribution of narcotics, prostitution, various forms of business and labour racketeering, black-market practices between, from bootlegging into dry areas, etc."

●

The report is based on evidence concerning fourteen large cities in the United States. The local gangs, all to a considerable extent interlocked, are innumerable, but the two most powerful and most ramified appear to be the Costello-Adonis-Lansky group of New York and the Accardo-Guzik-Fischetti group of Chicago, the latter being heirs and successors to the Capone organisation. (The great majority of Big and Little Shots bear exotic names, with picturesque sobriquets such as "Bugsy," "Lucky," "Mushy" and so forth, and we constantly meet euphonious collocations like "Binaggio, Gizzo, Lococo, Gargotta, Osadchey and Klein.") The American Moriarty, the Emperor of the Underworld, seems to be Frank Costello, of New York, known affectionately to friends and foes alike as "Uncle Frank." Here is a picture of him at work: "A busy man conducting his affairs on the telephone from 8 to 10 in the morning, talking to people all over the country about business relating primarily to slot-machines and numerous other matters in which the conversation reeks of criminality.....A kingmaker who received calls from Judge A., but also from Judge S., from L., who was later appointed as a judge, and a large assortment of other political figures. All showed the utmost deference for the ruler." Costello is probably more powerful than Capone at the height of his sanguinary career, and nobody knows the extend of his interests, his influence and his wealth. He is now, with thirty-two others, cited for contempt for failing to appear before the Committee, but whether he will be prosecuted or convicted remains to be seen.

Apart from bribery and corruption, the chief weapon of the gangs is highly organised terrorism, from mere "beating-up" to torture and murder, and this is supplied chiefly by the Mafia. "Here is a nation-wide organisation of outlaws in a sort of oath-bound, blood-cemented brotherhood dedicated to complete defiance of the law."

The Committee has found it exceedingly difficult to probe this confederacy, since to give evidence against it means

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Minister Narrowly Saved From Gallows

MAHATAB RECALLS OLD DAYS —AT LONDON PARTY

Will "Moonlight" Step Up India's Publicity Abroad?

(From Our Correspondest)

LONDON (By Airmail)

MR. HARE KRUSHNA MAHATAB, India's Minister for Commerce and Industry, who led his country's delegation to the Commonwealth Raw Materials Conference, was in reminiscent mood, when he spoke at the reception India League held in his honour.

SOME years ago the State people's movement swept over Orissa. One day a mob surrounded the residence of a political officer. The officer, an army man, appeared at the door with a gun, threatening to shoot. That infuriated the mob who beat him to death.

Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab, was no doubt the leader of the State movement, but he had nothing to do with the mob. He was miles away from the scene of the occurrence. But on hearing that an angry mob had collected, he left for the scene to pacify it. Officials tried to implicate him.

Agatha To Rescue

When Mahatma Gandhi came to know of it, he had a talk with Miss Agatha Harrison of the India League who was at the time in India. She left for Orissa and personally made investigation and later contacted higher officials both in India and Britain. As a result the name of Mahatab was dropped out from the case.

"But for Miss Agatha Harrison and India League I would have been sent to the gallows," said the Minister.

He said he was not an intellectual. He was not even a leader. He was a little man, who hitched himself to a big leader—first it was Gandhiji and now it was Nehru. India had achieved independence, but they had yet to learn to make proper approach to the problems facing them in the new set-up. Many still continued to think and speak on old lines. Formerly their object was to wrest power from the British rulrs. Now their object was to build up a strong prosperous nation. Criticism was welcome, provided it was calculated to advance the country on the road to progress.

Basic Need

Mr. Mahatab asked the Indian students to develop the habit of constructive criticism and of thinking of the other bloke. He had no doubt that India's hope lay in the mainténance of the secular state. Unless the secular state they had created was built up and strengthened the independence they had achieved might not last long. They should avoid the use of expressions like Ram Rajya. Religion was a matter between an individual and his Creator. The state should have little to do with it directly or indirectly. And to develop the sense of secular state amongst the young they would have to re-write many of their old books. No painting or picture of a religious leader should be in a government building.

Britain was a Christian country, but they did not hold the Commonwealth Raw Materials Conference under the picture of Christ," he said.

The Duke of Windsor asked the other day, that dinner jackets should not be worn when he dined with Book Publishers' Representatives. He wanted to keep the dinner as informal an possible. He preferred informality. Mr. Mahatab, speaking at India League reception, said that he liked informality. But at the supper held at India House in his honour the guests were asked to wear dinner jacket or Achkan. Of late India House has been insisting on dinner jackets. If the emphasis on dress is not largely appreciated that is because there is a growing tendency today in favour of informal dress. Lounge suit is tolerated even at formal functions.

Mr. Bevan, formerly Minister of the British Government, appears in lounge suit even when guests are expected to appear in formal dress. No wonder some of the guests at India House supper discarded the injunction and appeared in lounge suits. The dinner jacket might be necessary at some functions, but it was no use being fussy about dress at the supper given in honour of an informal person like Mahatab.

Even at the supper given to cinema star, Ashok Kumar, India House insisted on dress.

Mr. Menon, the High Commissioner, is the most informal man. He can be seen taking refreshments to his guests.

Yet, it is in the institution run by him, that great fuss is made about the dress.

Eve Steps In

India House, which employs over 100 women, has now its first woman Information Officer. She is Dr. Kaumudi, 28-year-old Punjabi girl. Kaumudi has a number of degrees and diplomas, including a doctorate in Philosophy and M.A. in History. She wears lovely saris and jewellery but works with the seriousness of the schoolmistress. Like the High Commissioner she is a vegetarian and unmarried and like him she does not hesitate to attend office on Sundays. Already the staff knows she will not stand any hankypanky.

The English call her "queen bee". English tradition on her name. But will she be able to illumine the publicity of India which has not been free from shadows.?

It is said that Kaumudi has experience of working in Indian publicity services in New Delhi and has great capacity for hard work. With her help Mr. Kidwai, Press Attache, should be able to put new life in his department.

In Dublin

Mary Roop Krishna, well-known Punjabi artist, held an exhibition of her recent drawings and gouches at the well-known Victor Waddington Galleries of Dublin.

Dublin had seen the drawings of Mary before, but it was the first time that the city saw her gouches. Mary, who was married to Punjabi artist Roop, returned to Britain with her husband in 1946 after spending ten years in India.

Mary's aim, since she arrived in Britain, has been to evolve a technique of colour which would give her drawings that added force, depth and decorative effect which make the difference between a drawing and a picture. Some connoisseurs prefer a black and white drawing or one finely tinted in the manner of the East, to the play of pigments which is the Western conception of painting. A drawing, indeed, can be a work of art in its own right, and have a quality as absolute as any where a more elaborate technique is employed. But the qualities of line appeal to less people in the West. "A European draughtsman," says, Maurice Collis, well-known artist, "is obliged, if he wishes to find a market wide enough to insure his living, to develop a colour medium. Mary Krishna had no option but to follow that course", as her exhibition revealed.

Shorthand

On view at the Exhibition were the pure drawings, chiefly of dancers in motion. They were done with great rapidity as she watched the stage from a seat in the gallery. As the sequence showed, she developed as time went on a sort of shorthand, which gave summary or abstract of figure rather than a represental rendering of it. In London today abstraction of this sort, as an artist has said, is always a deliberate or intellectual process. That in Mary's case she arrived by a dynamic progression and by intuition at such an abstract of reality is very remarkable.

The gouches in the Exhibition were in four groups. To the first belonged the busts which seemed half-stone half-human. In the second group the inspiration was the twelth-century of sculpture of India, the figures, as in the busts, being half-human and half-stone. The third group included the strange figure of a woman in a niche, a modern conception of Astarte or Goddess of Moon. The fourth group was inspired by the Passion.

The exhibition attracted great attention of Irish art connoisseurs.

BRITAIN'S PRE-ELECTION PRAYER

Following the precedent set before last year's General Election, a pre-election service was held recently at St. Paul's Cathedral, attended by members of the political parties, led by Mr. Attlee. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Clement Davies. In front row can be seen Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Attlee and Mr. and Mrs. Clement Davies. Behind can be seen Mr. Anthony Eden and Lord Woolton.

CRIPPS BACK HOME

Sir Stafford Cripps, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had been seriously ill for 12 months with an infection of the Spine, arrives at London Airport from Switzerland.

MORTIFYING MOMENTS FOR MAGICIANS

WHEN the magician practices his wondrous and mystifying art before an enthralled audience, he creates marvelous world of miracles, where grown-ups become children again, watching the unbelievable take place before their eyes. The easy grace of the true master makes even the most sophisticated surrender his skepticism, persuaded by the sorcerer's jaunty assurance that nothing can go wrong, writes Joseph Stocker in 'Pageant'.

But things can—and do—go wrong. Even the most consummate of magicians produces not a rabbit, but a 'rabfit egg,' professional jargon for the prestidigitator's blunder. Here are some of the awful unmagical bloopers that have made red-faced magicians wish they could make themselves vanish from the stage.

A great magician was working his many wonders for a large audience in a Michigan theatre. He exhibited a round and shiny metal bird cage. He flashed his wand—and the bird cage disappeared. The audience applauded. The magician bowed. And at that moment the collapsible bird cage fell from his pants leg, sprang back into its original shape in full view of the convulsed audience and went clattering across the stage.

Even the great Houdini laid a "rabbit egg" now and then. Once, at the prime of his career, he accepted a challenge to escape from a large battened-down cask of ale before an audience in Leeds, England. It was exceptionally strong ale, and Houdini was a teetotaler.

Inside the cask, he managed to struggle free from his handcuffs and straight-jacket. But the fumes from the ale were overpowering. With what little strength was left, Houdini fought his way half out of the cask, while the audience watched, taut and expectant. Then—overcome by the fumes—he started slipping back.

A quick-witted assistant sensed his predicament. The assistant stepped to the centre of the stage seized Houdini by the nape of his neck and hauled him out. The audience, supposing this to be part of the act, aplauded vigorously, and Houdini's reputation survived intact.

There Goes His Act

Not as fortunate as Houdini, however, was a magician known as Leon the Great. The routine called for Leon's girl assistant to disappear in a rising box. A few seconds later a feminine figure, garbed in veil and cape, was to appear in the aisle of the theatre accost a male customer and accuse him loudly of being her errant husband. At the height of the disturbance, an usher was supposed to intervene, rip off the lady's cape and veil and leave her revealed as Leon's vanished assistant.

The trick started off without a hitch on the opening night. Leon's lady disappeared, then turned up in the aisle and started her disturbance.

Before the well-rehearsed usher could intercede to bring the act to its denouement, down the aisle rushed the theatre manager, who hadn't been briefed. So far as he was concerned, this was a breach of the peace and it had to be stopped. He seized the veiled lady and hustled her toward the door, leaving the audience bewildered and Leon pale and stricken on the stage. All the magician could do was point a shaking finger at the retreating back of his assistant and trumpet, "There goes my act!"

Chicken And Heads

A cardinal rule of the professional magician is: When something goes wrong, bluff it through. And it was by adhering to this principle that the celebrated conjurer, Howard Thurston, made capital of a chicken-and-duck-restoration trick which backfired in a Philadelphia theatre.

The trick was supposed to work, in such a way that it appeared to the audience as though the magician had decapitated two chickens and two ducks. Then he would toss them into a cabinet and fire a pistol, whereupon the fowls would flutter to the stage, seemingly whole again.

Actually the audience was being presented with an illusion. Thurston didn't decapitate the chickens and ducks at all. Their heads had been bent sideways and held by a special wire frame on the side away from the audience—painlessly, so as not to offend the S.P.C.A. Then carefully-fashioned false heads would be placed where the real ones should be, and it was these that Thurston sliced off. Once the birds were in the cabinet, a concealed assistant would attach another set of false heads, since there was no time to disconnect the wire frames. Back, then, would come the chickens and ducks—whole.

Things went well during the performance in question—until the time came for the restoration. Thurston fired the shot. The cabinet opened. Down came the birds.

Then—too late—Thurston realized what had happened. The harried assistant had made an unintentional switch. The chickens had duck heads and the ducks had chicken heads.

Laughter rocked the theatre. Thurston, mortified at first, quickly sensed that the switch was funnier than the original trick. From then on it stayed in the act.

RECAST 'VARSITY EDUCATION

COURSES MUST FOLLOW WORLD TRENDS

BY S. S. HOSKOT

WHEN we examine the countless books, articles, essays and addresses that have been published in recent years on the subject of educational reorganisation in this country, two inferences immediately become evident. One is that there is a universal agreement both among professional educationists and the laymen that the existing system of education has outlived its utility and requires to be radically modified in the light of our altered social needs.

The other is that despite this plethora of talk and writing about "revolutionising" the educational system, little has been done that can even remotely be described as revolutionary. This curious situation is partly at any rate, due to lack of agreement as to what concrete changes are immediately required in the context and methods of education and how these changes are to be brought about. This absence of agreement is in turn due to the almost universal tendency to think of education in traditional terms and the refusal to face up to the fact that the extraordinary stresses and problems of our age call for an educational programme for which we cannot hope to find a parallel in the past. Those who talk of 'radical' changes in our educational programme do not seem to realise how very radical are the changes that are demanded by our present social and national predicament.

It is for this reason that we have endless talk about what are, in truth, minor educational issues such as for example, the replacement of English by the national or provincial languages as media of instruction, while vital issues in regard to the content and technique of the education that we need remain comparatively untouched.

It would almost appear that even the most 'radical' among our educational reformers are content to carry on the processes of education on essentially the same basis on which Lord Macaulay dealt with them over a hundred years ago. Not even the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Committee seem to betray any evidence of the realisation, on the part of their authors, of the necessity of basic changes in our educational outlook.

The Charges

So far as the weaknesses of our present educational system are concerned, they are too patent and have been too frequently adumbrated to need detailed rehearsal. Briefly, the charges against it are as under: It has not enhanced but lessened the intellectually creative faculties of youth. Respect for moral laws and forces has declined. Books are read in a vacuum, philosophy taught formally, history as a requirement and science as a set of formulas to be memorised. This learning is regarded by all but the minority of scholarly or aesthetic temperaments as having only a remote significance for one's later life. The result is that "educational institutions are looked upon as agreeable and harmless utopias than as sources of cultural dynamics in life. The culture that is derived from them is something for one's leisure hours, for women, for librarians and other minority groups."

When the alumni go out of the colleges, into life, they take with them no thirst for knowledge or desire for further study. They become an easy prey to slogans and tend to rely on examination certificates. They expect more from others than from themselves.

They can write articles but they cannot make tools or run a profitable business. When they find that their education has not equipped them for any service that is required by the community, they feel frustrated and desperate and turn out to be the most dangerous elements of society, instead of being its intellectual leaders.

More Difficult

It is thus extremely easy to demonstrate the ineptitude of the existing educational system. But it is less easy to lay down an alternative programme that is entirely adopted to the present situation and helps the young to find a satisfying place and function in the life of the community. That the task is difficult is, however, no excuse for neglecting it. On the other hand, the necessity of facing it is so urgent that its difficulty itself should serve as a challenge to the country's statesmen and educationists.

To begin, with, any attempt to formulate a new programme of education must recognise the basic fact that today we are face to face with the most serious crisis in human history. "The discovery of the deadly potentialities of nuclear energy, and the discovery of increasingly efficient death-dealing machines, the rise of Russia and the awakening of political consciousness in Asian countries are indisputably events of absolute significance." Education, if it is to have any significant relation to contemporary life, must take notice of these events and of their psychological and sociological repercussions. "Mere reaffirmation of traditional values by a return to dead sages" will no longer do. What we need is an educational programme that will face the significant issues of the present world with courage and interest.

Eliot's Poser

It is because the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Committee signally fail to do this that they are so disappointing. The learned members of the Committee frequently appeal to the great philosophers and religionists of the past in support of the principles they enunciate and the proposals they advocate for educational reform, in total disregard of the patent fact that we are living in a period—the first in world history—when traditional assumptions are no longer valid and "old wisdom" is of no avail. Even T. S. Eliot, than whom no contemporary writer is more deeply soaked in tradition, was forced to ask himself, on the outbreak of the Second World War:-

"What was to be the Value of
the long looked forward to,
Long hoped for calm, the autumnal serenity,
And the wisdom of age? Had they deceived us
Or deceived themselves, the quiet-voiced elders
Bequeathing us merely a receipt for deceipt?

and could only answer:-

"There is, it seems to us
At best—only a limited value
In the knowledge derived from experience
Do not let me hear of the wisdom of old men, but rather of their folly,
Their fear of fear and frenzy, their fear of possession,
Of belonging to another, or to others, or to God".

The Irony Of It

Prof. Whitehead realised the futility of traditional wisdom in the context of present-day problems, even earlier. In the "Adventure In Ideas" published in 1933 he observed: "Our sociological theories, our political philosophy, our practical economy and our doctrines of education are derived from an unbroken tradition of great thinkers from the age of Plato to the end of the last century.

The whole of this tradition is warped by the vicious assumption that each generation will substantially live amid the conditions governing the lives of its fathers and will transmit those conditions to mould with equal force the lives of its children.

We are living in the first period of human history for which this assumption is false. The events of the last twenty-five years have only underlined, and not invalidated, the profound truth of Prof. Whitehead's words.

If, accordingly, we accept that no programme of education based on traditional assumptions and values, as the Radhakrishnan Committee's is, can adequately satisfy the unprecedented needs of our time, we have also to accept, as a logical consequence, that any programme that we may devise to meet contemporary requirements cannot be absolute for all time. It can be suggested only as a temporary expedient and may conceivably take us through the next fifteen or twenty years.

Outmoded

An educational setup confessedly improvised for a period of emphasise this because one weakby its nature fit to serve a more stable age. It is necessary to emergency, such as ours, is not ness that frequently afflicts pedagogic programmes is that "they are never built for time but are always built for eternity." Since academic institutions are highly conservative, the new curriculum, meaning for the 16th and 17th however vital it might have been when it was introduced, becomes moribund and continues nevertheless to linger. For example, the curriculum of the British Public Schools, which had real centuries, lingered on without vitality in the 18th and 19th centuries, despite the efforts of gifted men to change it.

Let us avow then, at the outset, that our limited object is to devise an educational programme to meet the demands of the present and the immediate future alone and not to legislate for eternity. We shall then be justified in formulating our programme in the light of those special factors that are operative in our time but have not existed before.

Plain Fact

What are these factors? In the first place, it is patent that our traditional pattern of life and culure has broken down under the powerful onslaught of the technological civilisation of the West. We must frankly and courageously accept the fact that it cannot now be restored in its original form and its pristine health, however much we might like to do it.

We cannot put the clock back or withdraw into a shell or indulge in cultural revivalism, except at our peril. We must accept the evil as well as the good that the stream of Western culture has brought to us in its tide.

We may be able to divert it here or dam it there, but we cannot simply wipe it out any more than we can wipe out the Ganges.

If then, we accept that the cultural impact of the West has profoundly affected the pattern of our national life and culture and must continue to be a decisive influence on it in the near future, we must further take note of the fact that Western culture itself is undergoing the pangs of a revolution so profound and perhaps so incomprehensible that even educated men refuse to face up to it. "Western man has preoccupied himself with war as a continuing occupation, with the technology necessary for wars, and with nationalisms which are the causes and the consequence of the wars he makes. At length the disruption of the social pattern which he causes becomes so evident that, even in prosperous America men are afraid and passionately seek security."

Prime Need

This fear and insecurity engender mutual suspicion and distrust which in turn leads men to seek security from the responsibilities of freedom into some form of social philosophy like Communism or Fascism that assure security by identifying the individual with the State.

Again, this complex of suspicion and insecurity, operating on the plane of international relations, leads to conflicts which, at the present stage of technological advance must inevitably embroil the East as well as the West. Any educational programme that may be framed for the immediate future must, therefore, face up to this explosive world-situation and prepare the future citizens to meet it. It must in other words, help to promote mutual confidence and friendliness and allay insecurity. It must develop in the minds of the alumni a sense of individual responsibility and infuse in their hearts a faith that they are important to their culture and their culture is important to them, here and now.

Thirdly, the new programme of education must provide our newly founded democratic state "the dynamic energy to draw to itself the affirmative allegiance" of the younger generation.

The advent of freedom and the establishment of popular rule in the country released tremendous enthusiasm and generated high aspirations in the minds of our youth.

If this enthusiasm and these hopes are baulked and our young men and women fail to get the satisfaction they seek from the social order, there is every danger of their swinging violently over to the side of those revolutionary forces which strive to overthrow it.

If this should happen, democracy, still a tender plant in this land, has little prospect of survival. The least, therefore, that we can expect of a new programme of education is that it should be coducive to democracy, that it should help to create an intellecual climate favourable to the growth of democratic institutions.

A Plan

In the light of these requirements of the contemporary situation, it is suggested that we should consider enforcing in our universities an educational programme based on the following points for the next ten or fifteen years. The programme was suggested originally by Howard Mumford Jones for adoption in American Universities. That one should be able seriously to propose something on the same lines for Indian Universities only shows that cultural needs all over the world are today broadly identical. The World is One in more senses than one.

The six points of Mr. Jones's programme are:—

(1) Professional or Vocational learning for all.

(2) The study of the theory of Science and of the application of scientific discoveries to technology.

(3) The assumptions and the working of representative Government, particularly in the U. S. and the British Commonwealth.

(4) The study of Russia.

(5) The Study of the Orient.

(6) The study of personal relationships in modern society.

It will be immediately obvious that, whatever its deficiencies, this scheme does, as Mr. Jones claims, confront the modern world and challenge the living interests of most undergraduates. By recognising the truth that practical training for the pursuit of some profession or trade is incluctable in our competitive society, it allays the insecurity that haunts the undergraduate. The other points in the programme really illuminate for him the complex society in which he will plunge on leaving college. By intermingling professional or vocational training with the urgent philosophical and sociological problems of modern society, it makes education relevant to the needs of the individual and his society.

Objections

Nevertheless, we may visualise several objections being raised to such a scheme by traditional academicians. For example, it will be objected that it makes no explicit provision for the formal teaching of what are universally regarded as the essential elements of liberal education viz. Philosophy, Literature, Mathematics, the Arts, the Sciences, and so on; that it does not even so much as mention these formal categories of culture and the Departments that are to be responsible for teaching them; and further that it does not even indicate on what basis degrees are to be conferred. The answer to such objections is that the artificial structure of compartmentalised Departments and the tradition of conferring degrees are two of the worst evils in our academic system and one of our most urgent needs is to break up these compartments in which education is at present divided. As Mr. Jones observes, "In place of dividing 'Russia' (for example) among half a dozen hostile departments—Slavic languages, geography, History, Economics, Fine Arts and the like, we ought to bring to bear upon the interpretation of Russia for general education whatever specialities, whatever disciplines, whatever knowledges illumine the problem. Similarly for other topics—the interpretation of scientific method and the application of Science in social terms, the history of representative Governments, the cultures of the Orient, the problem of personal relationships.

It may further be argued that the plan is vague; that it does away with familiar academic landmarks and does not state how precisely the contemplated fusion of professional or vocational training with general education is to be effected; that it does not indicate how such a subject as "Personal Relationships is to be taught and lastly and most important where

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ON VANISHING DIPLOMATS

Neb in The London Daily Mail

"Of course if you sleep easier by taking their passports home. I can't say I blame you."

DANGER OF LACK OF REALISM

THE political vivisection of a country is a lesser tragedy than the deliberate vivisection of a common cultural and spiritual heritage evolved through centuries of fellowship and intimate co-existence. Pakistan is deliberately choosing today a path which will isolate it from the rest of the world and make it ultimately a solitary 'Islamic' island in a vast intermingling ocean of human cultures.

WHITHER, PAKISTAN?

Modern State Cannot Be Built On 'Jehad' And Clenched Fist

BY PRINCIPAL H. SUNDER RAO

As one watches the growing war-hysteria in Pakistan, or listens to the broadcasts of the Pakistan Radio, or to the speeches of her leaders, one is compelled to ask the question: Where is Pakistan going?

One is distressed not so much by the failure of the two countries to reach a political settlement about Kashmir or evacuee property or river waters, as by the ideological rifts which threaten to cut off one country from the other and keep them permanently hostile towards each other. The present political differences may sooner or later be settled. But what assurance is there that the two countries are going to settle down as good neighbours for all time?

The greatest impediment to this is the exaggerated importance which Pakistan seems to attach to its role as the preserver of what is called the "Islamic" way of life. Seemingly there is nothing wrong in this, for the implementation of the true Islamic traditions can never prevent Pakistan from cultivating ties of abiding friendship with either India or the other countries of the world and playing her role creatively as member of the great family of free, democratic countries in the modern world. But the way she is rousing the spirit of religious fanaticism among her people and turning it against her neighbour India is, perhaps, the most tragic development in the chaotic events of our times.

Kashmir

If these attempts on her part are mere sporadic reactions against her sense of frustration in regard to Kashmir, one has no reason to feel worried. The Kashmir episode is a temporary sore. Time has capacity to heal it, as Time has healed similar sores in human history. Kashmir may become a part of Pakistan or remain in the Indian Republic. To those who look into the far future and whose vision embraces the wide perspectives of history, the Kashmir problem is a trifling matter. The future will decide it and no one need worry in the least about it. But a nation has a soul, an "inner ethos" which it will be fatal for it to barter for a mere political purpose.

From this point of view, what is happening in Pakistan is an event of the utmost tragic import. Pakistan has deliberately chosen the path of religious revivalism to bolster up her political necessities and purposes. It seems to be doing irretrievable damage to her soul by rousing religious fanaticism and perpetuating it in the name of Islam among her people whose awakening into a new and exciting national consciousness makes them an easy prey to psychological propaganda.

The partition itself was the result of a psychological inability on the part of the Muslim League leaders to reconcile themselves to the ideal of a composite, secular nationhood which alone was possible in India.

They spared no effort to instil among the Muslim population this attitude. They refused to abide by the logic of history and became the pioneers of a new gospel which tried to equate nationhood with a particular religion. They were not appalled either by the physical miseries or spiritual uprootings which such an outlook would bring about among millions of innocent people, both Hindus and Muslims.

'Schism Of The Soul'

That these psychological barriers generated over a hectic period of ten years in recent Indian history still remain with the moulders of this new nation is evident from what has been happening in that country ever since the partition. There is really no Hindu minority in West Pakistan. In East Pakistan the number of Hindus is steadily dwindling. The fundamental task of Pakistan after partition was to build up a composite nation. It was an irrevocable necessity for her brought on by the inexorable processes which led to the partition of the country. But instead of this, she set about to build up a so-called "Islamic" state. Having emancipated themselves from the imaginary tyranny of a "brute majority" in India, they set up an atmosphere in the new state which was most conductive to the development of those very evils against which they apparently fought while they were citizens of a united India. The minorities were literally squeezed out, because the stern logic of a theocratic state can never tolerate the ideal of a composite secular nationhood. They cut themselves free from the common spiritual and cultural ties which had bound them to the people of India. Their history had to be rewritten. Their educational system had to be reoriented to their new conception of the Islamic way of life and even their laws and constitution had to be shaped in order to fit them into their new outlook—an outlook which regarded their long association with a common motherland as an interlude of imperialistic glory during the days of Muslim rule, followed by a wilderness (so-called) of political and religious helotry under Hindu "majority" domination. Pakistan history books today (compiled in haste after the partition) vividly portray this "schism of the soul."

The political vivisection of a country is a lesser tragedy than the deliberate vivisection of a common cultural and spiritual heritage evolved through centuries of fellowship and intimate co-existence. A nation nurtured on such an outlook can never play a constructive role in this complicated modern world, where a new culture of human fellowship is slowly evolving in spite of many present tragic upheavals and cleavages.

Pakistan is deliberately choosing today a path which will isolate it from the rest of the world and make it ultimately a solitary "Islamic" island in a vast intermingling ocean of human cultures.

'Isolationism'

It is this rapidly growing cultural isolation of Pakistan under the overwhelming upsurge of "Islamism" that is her greatest danger and tragedy. She may easily achieve her object of unifying her Islamic citizens (since there are so few others in the country) under the influence of a common religious fervour. This is an infinitesimally narrow gain compared with the immense loss her culture and way of life will suffer by such an isolation. A nation cannot grow under a constant psychological tension, especially if that tension springs from an exaggerated consciousness of her exclusive outlook. A minimum amount of sane tolerance is absolutely essential to a nation's soul and even her survival. Culture today has a universality which transcends religious dogma. Its basic qualities are tolerance and a readiness to absorb alien elements and evolve a cosmopolitan, composite pattern of national conduct and outlook. Pakistan suffers from a heavy handicap in that its leaders' vision at present does not seem to go beyond a nation composed entirely of Muslims professing the same religion and welded together aggressively into a theocratic brotherhood extraordinarily sensitive to all deviations from a steel-frame religious ideology. Pakistan's music, literature (whether it is in Urdu or any other language), history, her arts and crafts, and all those other innumerable channels of a nation's inner life and spiritual vitality cannot develop, as they ought to, if every one of those things is to be dominated by a single motive, call it Islamic or whatever you like.

Already there is a widespread movement in Pakistan to rename all the "ragas" of Hindustani music so as to cut them off from what the Pakistanis regard as their purely "Hindu" origins.

Many of her creative arts have an unbreakable link with India, because for centuries they have grown and blossomed on the soil of a common motherland and achieved a wonderful synthesis of technique, form and spirit. Propaganda is always an abominable thing but when its poison flows into a nation's culture and spiritual heritage, it destroys the very roots of that nation's life and its capacity for survival as a healthy unit in a world whose physical and spiritual dimensions and distances are growing less and less as days pass. Pakistan cannot afford, for the sake of its own great future, to din ceaselessly into the minds of her citizens the effete glories of their past domination of what they call "Hindu India".

The constant harping on "Muslim culture" and "Islamic way of life" on every conceivable occasion and the ego-centric inflation of the glories of Islam and a ceaseless instilling among the people of a consciousness of Pakistan's being in danger, an ever-sounding hymn of hate directed against non-believers are not going to sublimate the freedom which Pakistan has achieved.

You cannot build up a nation on recurring "alarms and excursions"

Nation-building is a conscious, hard-working and creative job. A new nation has an enormous task of consolidating her nationhood and should not dissipate her resources of patriotism by creating deep-rooted hostilities against other countries or cultures. After all, a nation cannot live solely on patriotic upsurges. Its roots are, even as the roots of an individual's life are, in the soil of humane altruism or to put it simply love of Man.

NO LEADER CAN LEAD A WHOLE NATION INTO AN EXCLUSIVE RELIGIOUS PARADISE. Religion is essentially an individual's affair. The vision of a sectarian heaven peopled by "believers" is a bleak and "humourless" prospect. What is more important is that it can never sustain a nation's life, just as it is inadequate for the free, spontaneous and full life of an individual. Religious fanaticism has always been the result of a cramped, frustrated life of the spirit, for the human spirit yearns incessantly and unceasingly for the infinite dimensions of the Divine in which our narrow orthodoxies, rituals and creeds have no place. In a world groping for spiritual freedom, a religious fanatic symbolises the forces of evil. He is an enemy of Divine Grace and a challenge to God's universal sway and infinite Love. Religious martyrdom—grand and uplifting though as an occasional phenomenon—is not the crown of an average human being in the workaday world of complicated realities. The test of a nation's culture is its capacity to evolve a philosophy of life in which there is room for every opinion and way of life to grow and contribute to the richness and variety of that nation's life.

By squeezing out the minorities from Pakistan, the country is poorer for the loss of those elements of its national life which might have enriched it and lent colour and variety to it. A large amount of regimentation is of course inevitable in the organisation of a nation. But when this regimentation affects the cultural life of a people it is definitely a curse.

Regimented Tyranny

The danger of a theocratic state is that it constantly impoverishes the spiritual freedom of its people. You cannot make the minority happy by granting it political privileges. Human happiness has a source which goes deeper than political equality or economic prosperity. A citizen wants to be trusted by the State irrespective of his creed and religion. He wants to be an integral part of his country and its people, to love it and die for it, if necessary. Whatever might be the declarations of Pakistan's leaders that the minorities have the same rights as the majority, the fact is that a non-Muslim citizen still feels that in an Islamic state, he is not a Muslim, that his religion is alien to the established religion of his country. His emotional and spiritual life is thwarted at every turn and in spirit he is an alien. No state has a right to inflict such a fate on any body of her citizens. But, like all species of regimented tyranny, a theocratic state cannot but do immense damage to its own life by narrowing its sympathies and confining and circumscribing its culture, and by depriving itself of the larger contacts with the thought and life of the world outside.

This Side Of Border

Every word that I have used above in reference to Pakistan applies with equal force to the sway recrudescence of "Hindu" revivalism in India today after the advent of freedom. The British rule with its emphasis on secular problems held these forces in check, but now the forces of orthodoxy are raising their head, and we see even leaders of national standing falling into the nostalgic quest of India's so-called "ancient glories" and laying undue stress on these "esoteric" elements of Hindu culture and way of life. This can only perpetuate the effete taboos and narrow ideologies of a caste-ridden society. India needs today a virile, sustaining and broad-based basis for her national culture. It is a new pattern of culture which we, as a free, democratic nation, have to evolve—a culture which looks forward to the great future which beckons us broad, secular, tolerant and humane in which the elements which make for exclusiveness and isolation can have no place.

It is one of Jawaharlal Nehru's

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'WORLDS APART'

Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times

ISRAELI DANCE

Hundreds of girls and young men, from collective settlements from various parts of Israel, took part in the Festival of Dancing held at Kibbutz Dahlia (Ephraim Hills of Emek Jezreel) recently.

LAST LOOK ROUND

TRINITY has a great hold on the human mind—whether in the East or the West. Father, Son and Holy Ghost are the trinity of Christianity in one Godhead. Though not very definite or divergent spheres of rule have been assigned to the components of this trinity—Father, Son and Holy Ghost have their places and roles in the conception of a composite, though single Godhead.

In Hindu mythology we have from the primeval Brahma, who is of neuter gender—every word has an arbitrary gender—in Sanskrit, the trinity of BRAHMA, VISHNU and SHIVA The latter Brahma is the Creator, Vishnu is the Preserver and Shiva or Maheshwara is the Destroyer of the universe and all that is in the universe, including human beings. These three, are components of manifestations of the original Brahma—the Primeval Godhead of the Hindus.

There are numerous or even, one can say, numberless sects in Hinduism. Some worship God in the male form and some worship God in the female form. The attributes of the components of the trinity mentioned above are transferred by the devotees of various sects to the deity that they worship as the Supreme Being. Thus in Bengal the MOTHER is consider to be the Eternal Source of all that is, was and will be; on Her lap do worlds come into being and in Her they live; and in Her, ultimately, they disappear. The Trinity of Godhead persists everywhere—in the East and West—irrespective of one being influenced by the thought of the other. The Mother is worshipped as Lakshmi, the giver of all worldly desires and wealth. But the manifestations of the Mother include the terrible form a Kali, who has a garland of skulls round her neck; then She is the Destroyer. And during the last week the Mother of Bengalis manifested herself in the form of the Destroyer.

Halshibagan Recalled

OVER eighteen people lost their lives and several others were injured in a disastrous fire which broke out in a house in Colootolla Street in Calcutta. The dead included nine women and five children.

Seven years back occurred an appalling tragedy in the Halshibagan area of North Calcutta. It shook the whole of Calcutta and Bengal as a manifestation of the Destroyer element of the MOTHER. A prominent Calcutta paper wrote a small but telling editorial. The philosophy contained in the article is worth recalling today.

"Words cannot express our sympathy with the large number of families that have been bereaved as the result of the appalling tragedy in North Calcutta on Sunday afternoon when over a thousand people, among whom there was a large number of women and children, were trapped in a pandal which suddenly caught fire. So far as the reports available upto the time of writing show the number of deaths has been unusually large, being 119 on the spot and 8 in different hospitals where about 40 were removed in a serious condition. Calcutta has hardly ever experienced such a disaster, and particular poignancy attaches to the incident because of the fact that all the victims had gathered there to enjoy a programme of entertainments on the eve of the immersion ceremony of the image of Goddess Kali, whose worship had been performed there the previous night. The Mother has been described as ELOKESHI, whose form is Death, but who could ever imagine even in weirdest dreams that She would reveal herself in those leaping tongues of flame and in the death-agonies of hundreds of unfortunate victims? We offer our heartfelt condolences to those who have lost their dear and near ones in this terrible tragedy. To the Mother, who can preserve as well as destroy, we pray that She in Her infinite grace may be pleased to bring consolation to hearts bleeding under the blows of death."

This is one way of looking at the death dealt out with a liberal hand at a place where was installed the image of the Mother, who can manifest, herself as the Benevolent Being, if She so desires or as the Destroyer which She did at Halshibagan.

Stalin Throws Challenge

BUT today the world is faced with an unimaginably great manifestation of the man-made Destroyer. Following President Truman's announcement that a fresh atomic explosion took place in Soviet Russia, Joseph Stalin himself has come out with a statement confirming the Washington reports and said that tests of atom bombs of various calibres would be made in the future. The first Soviet atomic explosion took place on September 22, 1949. But Moscow then said that "building of hydro-electric stations, canals etc. which involve the necessity of large-scale blasting work with the use of the latest technical means 'might attract attention beyond the confines of the Soviet Union." But this time Stalin made an attack on the Anglo-American policy on atomic weapons, which he said, compelled Russia to have the atomic weapon.

A month and a half back President Truman made the announcement that the United States was building fantastic new weapons. These he said could wipe out civilisation; he said he was speaking "not only of the one which we all fear most." By the "one" probably he meant the hydrogen bomb. Officials were guarded in their comments but the military leaders indicated recently development of (1) artillery capable of firing atomic shells, (2) atomic bombs that could be dropped by smaller planes against enemy's ground troops, (3) guided missiles which could be fired from submarines, (4) huge rocket-powered shells, possibly with atomic warheads guided to their targets by electronic devices from hundreds of miles away. One of the newest advantages was believed to be the discovery of methods to insulate guided missiles from "jamming" by enemy electronic devices. Over and above these, the United States was said to be making great progress in even more weird fields of biological and germ warfare and forms of chemical warfare.

Scientist Warns

Since the use of the first Atom Bomb on Hiroshima in Japan, the United States has carried out experimental tests of other and later atom bombs at Bikini and Eniwetok. The latest explosion at the latter place is said to have generated so much heat that a huge steel structure—equivalent in size to the framework of an average modern city building—on which the bomb was suspended was vapourised! The latest types of atom bombs may generate 200 million degrees centigrade of heat, which is almost ten times the heat that is at the heart of the sun!! These astronomical figures are staggering to contemplate. But the capacity of the hydrogen bomb would be at least ten times that of the devastating atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. A hydrogen bomb is computed to be capable of destroying everything within a radius of 10 miles, which covers an area of about 314 square miles.

Dr. Albert Einstein warned when the project was first mooted that if successful "the radio-active poisoning of the atmosphere and hence the annihilation of any life on earth has been brought within the range of technical possibilities."

Huge Cost

To deliver the new atom bombs to their targets, the United States is building B-52 inter-continental bombers which would each cost $ seven million sterling. They would be capable of flying at a height of 50,000 feet, delivering the bomb to its target thousands of miles away and returning to a safe base.

Fantastic as all these seem, we are nearer deadly destructive warfare. And the rivalry in construction of these deadly weapons has got a spurt. It is not possible to find out what the Russians have been spending on their atomic projects, but the United States, following the revelation of the second atomic explosion in Soviet Russia, is likely to step up her annual 1,000 million expenditure on atomic energy programme alone to 6,000 million dollars!

The second atom bomb which the Russians exploded somewhere in Siberia seems to be of higher calibre than the first one exploded by them about two years back, which is said to be of the type used by the Americans on Nagasaki, equivalent in explosive power to 20,000 tons of T.N.T. Henry Jackson of the American Congressional Atomic Energy Committee said that the Russians are "in the atomic weapons business on a big scale." Though America may possess a big stock-pile of atomic bombs—to the extent of about 1,000 to 1,500 bombs of various types—the Russians are credited with having at least 50 bombs which can blast at least 20 American cities, if not more.

If such warfare is let loose, it is very hard to say, apart from the radio-active poisoning of atmosphere against which Einstein has warned, what will be the fate of present-day human civilisation, and along with it of all kind of animate life on this globe.

Journey To Moon

RECENTLY much speculation is going on about a journey to the moon and the establishment of a space station for interplanetary flights. British scientists R. A. Smith and H. E. Ross have made a blueprint of an inter-planetary space station, which is to get power from solar energy. The space station is to be assembled 22,000 miles away from the earth. And from there flights to the planet Mars can be conducted.

During the week a Russian scientist Michael Tikhonov predicted that trips to the moon would be possible in 10 to 15 years' time. These flights would be made by rocket planes weighing more than 1,000 tons, hurtling through space at the rate of 11 kilometres per second.

Whether we can go to the moon for a holiday, is a far-off cry. But the other aspect of the destructive tendencies of the Universal Mother, as the Bengalis would like to term it, seem to be dominant and any manifestation of the Mother as Kali or Elokeshi, the dealer of Death, seem to be due at any time on the flying of single spark as happened at the Halshibagan electric installations The worship of the Mother as Lakshmi—the bringer of peace, happiness, wealth—has been going on both under the aegis of the Soviets in all satellite countries and elsewhere in the form of Peace Congresses. But the latest announcement of Joseph Stalin and the attack he has launched on the Anglo-American atomic weapons race bodes no good, unless the Eastern and Western blocs come to a workable understanding and ban the use of atomic weapons in war, if not banish war itself.

Way To Peace

IT is too early to say whether the atomic weapons race will be given up by the rival blocs and the money, energy, manpower and time wasted on these destructive projects would be utilised to feed, clothe and house humanity that is crying for the basic needs of existence in all except half a dozen countries of the world. Will men's minds turn from the destructive projects and tackle the problems of preservation and improvement of the human race? Will wisdom and light dawn on bosses of the leading nations and divert them from taking the world to the brink of a destructive warfare? Even sceptics have no other alternative to a prayer, individual, community and nationswide. Prayers will be answered if they are correctly launched and may achieve the objective through democratic means. If these do not succeed then in the last resort it is for the scientists and technicians the world over to refuse to co-operate with ambitious politicians in furthering atomic weapons race. In the humanity of the scientists lies the hope of the world.

Empty Soap-box

WHILE resigning the Law Ministership of the Government of India, which he termed an empty soap-box, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has made a regular Hyde Park soap-boxer's attack on the Cabinet and the Government. Many are the charges he has made. But Ambedkar has had the goodness to admit one thing. He said that he dedicated himself to the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, among whom he was born, and he followed the adage that **"it is better to be NARROW-MINDED if you wish to be enthusiastic about a cause which you wish to accomplish."** He has charged the Government with neglecting the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Indian Christians and their interests. He has quoted Bismark and Bernard Shaw against Nehru's sticking to good ideals. He has differences with Nehru's foreign policy of India and wants the division of Kashmir—predominantly Hindu-Buddhist and Muslim areas going respectively to India and Pakistan—with a plebiscite thrown in for the Valley! He has complained against the enormous expenditure of 180 crores—out of an annual revenue of 350 crores—on the Army.

But the main issue on which he seems to have decided to resign seems to be the Hindu Code Bill, which has been shelved for the present, except for a couple of provisions on Divorce and Marriage, by Parliament. Dr. Ambedkar says that neither the Aligarh and Banaras Universities Bills, nor the Press Bill were so very urgent. It seems Dr. Ambedkar had set his heart on the Hindu Code Bill, which, however, was not allotted the time needed to get it accepted by Parliament. That was the bolt from the blue, as Dr. Ambedkar puts it.

He has also bitterly complained about the Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Parliament, who happens to be the Minister in charge of Parliamentary Affairs.

Rising almost to Tennysonian heights Ambedkar said: "I have never seen a case of a Chief Whip so disloyal to the Prime Minister and a Prime Minister so loyal to a disloyal whip!"

"The Chief whip whose duty it is to economise Government's time and push on Government business has been systematically absent when the Hindu Code Bill was under consideration in the House," says Dr. Ambedkar.

Ambedkar is now out and he being the virtual leader of a large number of Scheduled Castes population, it has to be watched with which other parties in the election campaign he will ally himself—to oppose Congress, which, it is patent to any one, he is out to do.

'HOW TRUE'

"You never miss the water 'til the well runs dry".

Not In It

WHILE a Central Minister is quitting under these circumstances news comes from Bihar that Shrikrishna Sinha, the Chief Minister, and Anugraha Narayan Sinha, the Finance Minister, of the Province, are not standing for elections. So also Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, the former Chief Minister of East Punjab, has, it is learnt, decided to stand away from the election contest.

In Bombay three Ministers, including the Chief Minister B. G. Kher, have decided not to contest the forthcoming elections. With regard to the list of candidates submitted by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there are, it seems, some appeals to the Central Election Board of the Congress with regard to the allocation of constituencies to certain candidates. And there seems to be dissatisfaction also in the selection of some other candidates in preference to others who are considered in political circles more popular and likely to win the seats, even against great odds, for the Congress.

The Hindu Mahasabha wanted, it appears, to put up V. D Savarkar against Nehru; but Savarkar on grounds of ill health has refused to enter politics. At a press conference Kripalani said his party would not put up a candidate against Nehru. Hindu Sabha should better take a lesson from Kripalani's wisdom in this respect.

Master Tara Singh charges that the Governor of East Punjab has been instructed to see that Congress wins in the elections, and Mr. Nehru has categorically denied the charge.

In Karnatak there seems to be a lot of dissatisfaction over the list of candidates selected by the Pradesh Congress Committee. Mr. S. P. Gaonkar, and ex-Parliamentary Secretary of the Bombay Government, and a sitting member of the Bombay Assembly, who happens to be a member of the Candidates-Selection Committee of the Pradesh Congress Committee, has tendered resignation of the Committee's membership. There are a number of other complaints with regard to the selection of candidates, especially in the Karwar-Ankola constituency of the Bombay Assembly. A responsible Congressman went to the extent of saying that "if the Election High Command of the Congress does not alter the selection now announced for this seat, there should be no wonder if the majority of the local Congressmen boycotted the elections in toto."

It is however good news to read that 100 prominent dissident Congressmen from Uttar Pradesh have decided to come back to the Congress. Among them are two former ministers of the Province and a former Parliamentary Secretary and 12 other members of the U.P. Legislature. When the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party held its convention at Lucknow during the week, "they had to adjourn for two hours to reassemble with such of its members as wanted to remain in the Party and had no intention of returning to the Congress!" Nearly 275 delegates were present at the beginning but when the Convention reassembled the number had gone down by 100 What a blow to Kripalani!

The U P. Congress Committee is considering the application of the former Minister of Communications, Government of India, Mr. R. A. Kidwai, for a Congress ticket. They are going to investigate into his activities after his leaving the Congress about two months back, according to Mr. Kidwai.

Not Yours There?

Calcutta Police were kept awfully busy recording reports of juveniles missing from the jam-packed Puja pandals of the city during two days last week.

More than 100 juveniles were reported missing. Lal Bazar police headquarters' figures said only 20 had been found upto the evening of the second day.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Montserrat Decimals Get Mixed Reception

THERE has been some criticism in the English stamp press about the new definatives which have just been released for the island of Montserrat in the British West Indies. "Stamp Mirror" has some pretty hard things to say about these stamps, both editorially and in various columns. Here is one opinion.

"It must be assumed that Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson have by now amassed such extensive experience in the design and engraving of His Majesty's head and colonial vignettes, that they could not go wrong even if they tried. But those borders! It seems to me that the artist submitted twelve different essays for the government to choose from; of these three or four were good, the others tailing off to plain mediocre. To his consternation they were all accepted, and now the collecting world has to contend with such shockers as, for instance, the 60c design. Blotting paper doodles would not be an unjust name for that particular production."

These words, although to a certain extent true, do not take into account the fact that many of the great stamp production ateliers are so snowed under with new orders that they simply do not have the time or staff to carry out consistently first rate work. The Montserrat issue does not appear to be any better than most recent ones, but certainly does not seem very much worse.

Montserrat was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and took its name from a mountain in Spain. Sir Thomas Warner colonised the island in 1643 and the French captured the place in 1664. Fortunes were constantly shifting, for Montserrat again went to the French in 1782 and was recaptured by England in 1784. The inhabitants, most of whom are negroes, were completely unmoved by the political changes and went on living unmindful of the course of history.

Montserrat is one of the Leeward group, a bare eleven miles long and seven at its widest. It is a cluster of volcanic peaks rising out of the sea. Dominating the island is the 3,000 Mt. Soufriere, a volcano that is still active. There are good roads all over the island. Rainfall is over 90 inches a year, but there are no rivers worth the name, most of the water being retained by the porous volcanic rock.

Religion

Sir Thomas Warner, originally landed on the Leewards with a mixed group of English and Irish colonists. The religious feelings of the settlers were such at the period that the Irish Catholics preferred to leave St. Kitts, (the first island to be colonised) and migrate to the neighbouring Montserrat.

It is this religious breakaway which has given rise to the badge of the colony, which shows a woman—symbolising Ireland—clinging to the Cross while holding with her left hand the harp of Tara. This is the emblem to be found on earlier series, and shown on the top value (dol 4.80) of the new set.

Two other stamps (5c, 12c) have religious associations, showing the Church of St. Anthony. There is some doubt as to which exactly is the saint meant here. The church was consecrated to St. Anthony of Egypt in 1930, but it is likely, looking to the island's Catholic traditions, that the saint referred to is St. Anthony of Padua. This church itself has had more than a fair share of the island's checquered history, having served, in its time, as a barracks, court house, school, council house and assembly chamber.

The Government House, (shown on the 1c and dol. 2.40 denominations) is an imposing structure built of stone with a wooden upper floor. The Irish associations of the place again find an echo in the green metal shamrock which is found on one of the gables.

What of the island's commercial life? There are two main industries. The smaller is the growing of tomatoes, scenes of which are featured on the 4c and 24c stamps. First exported to Canada in 1929, tomatoes from the island were a great success, and lately there have been plans to send them to England and Ireland the only hitch being the absence of refrigeration facilities. However, there is a move afoot to can the tomatoes locally and then send them overseas. ...

Cotton

The main industry of the island is growing of cotton, and this has already been shown on the previous definatives of the present reign. Four stamps of the new series are devoted to the same subject (2c, 8c, 60c and dol. 1.20). Sea Island Cotton is a cotton of long staple and fine quality and is highly prized in Lancashire for the production of luxury goods, for which the shorter-stapled commercial varieties are found unsuitable. Most of the island's yield (between 450,000 and 850,000 pounds of ginned cotton per year) is exported.

Nothing is wasted of the cotton plant, for the seeds are crushed and the extract used as edible oil, while the residue is used as fertiliser and cattle food. The plant in bloom is shown on one stamp and ginning on another. This ginning is a more or less crude affair, and is done by passing the raw cotton between buffalo hide rollers and two sets of knives, one moving and the other fixed, in order to separate the seeds.

The island itself is considered by seasoned travellers to be among the most beautiful in the world, and a map of the place is shown on the 3 cent value. Whatever may be said about the artistic value of this set, there is no doubt that it will prove a welcome addition to the albums of thematic collectors.

Spanish Airmail

This new Airmail stamp has been issued by Spain in connection with the Sixth Congress of the Spanish-American Postal Union.

MANY ATTRACTIVE STAMPS ON WAY

YUGOSLAVIA produces stamps at a fairly alarming rate and new issue enthusiasts have a difficult time keeping up with the spate of material from this country. But most of the items from this part of the world are fairly attractively printed and they have quite a following among the youngsters.

The Yugoslavs are not afraid to experiment along new and unconventional lines, and the "Cultural" set noted below (advance illustrations of which have appeared in some British stamp magazines) is one of the finest designs produced in years.

The land of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is largely composed of mountainous terrain, and with world affairs what they are at the moment, Marshall Tito does not like to take chances if he can help it. Special attention is paid to the Air Arm and last August saw the release of two stamps on the occasion of the world contest of Parachutists which was held at Bled from August 16th to 20th. The 6 dinar red-brown shows parachutists in action while the 50 dinar blue is the same as the current airmail (save for change in colour) and is overprinted with an inscription regarding parachute jumping.

NATIONAL RISING

The National rising in Montenegro ten years ago is honoured by two stamps, a 3 dinar red and a 5 dinar greenish blue, the first showing the Montenegrin patriot Sava Kovacevik who played a prominent part in the rising and the other a scene of the revolt itself. Both stamps are dated '13. VII 1941-1951'

The peaceful side of mountaineering is shown on a 3 dinar lilac, a 5 dinar greenish blue and a 20 dinar greenish olive stamp issued on the occasion of the 12th Assembly of the International Union of Mountaineers. The 3d shows Mount Kapaonik (Serbia), the 5d Mount Triglav (Slovenia) and 20d Mount Kalnik in Croatia. Distinctive inscription is "U.I.A.A. 1951", the initials standing for Union International des Associations d'Alpinism. The stamps are all intended for Airmail use and a plane forms part of the design.

PERSONALITY PARADE

Victor Of Navarino

EVEN now, when thousands of years shroud the palmy days of its glory, the name of Hellas means something to the conscience of man. Men forgive the gory present readily enough when the greatness of the past is remembered. Greece was the cradle of much that is best in world culture, and when Greece fell on evil days, men the world over came freely to her aid.

A casual glance through the catalogue will reveal that many nationalities have been honoured on her stamps, and that a prominent place has been assigned to two Englishmen. Byron, poet, dreamer, and rebel against the shackles of the world fought at Missolonghi, and is portrayed on a special set issued in 1924.

The other is Codrington, victor of Navarino whose portrait appears on the 5 drachma value of the 1927 set. When the stamps were first released, he was quaintly termed 'Sir Codrington', the rather awkward legend being later altered to 'Sir Edward Codrington.'

Edward was born in 1770, the youngest of three brothers belonging to a Gloucestershire family. Orphaned at an early age, he was educated by an uncle, studying for a short time at Harrow. He joined the navy in 1783 and was promoted lieutenant after seeing service in the Mediterranean and the Americas. He was a signal lieutenant on Howe's flagship when the latter gave battle to the French, Codrington writing a lucid and detailed account of the engagement. He received his first command when only 25, being put in charge of the 'Babet'. In the naval clash off L'Orient, Codrington played an important role and also took the opportunity of writing copious notes on the affray.

Dual Role

This dual role was played throughout life, for the man of action was never far remote from the man of letters. Unfortunately Codrington's pen was never free from acrimoniousness, and he never lost a chance of criticising the conduct of others and showing them up in the worst possible light.

The family had connections with the West Indies, and in 1802, Edward married Jane Hall of Kingston, Jamaica. In 1805 he was engaged in blockading Villeneuve off Cadiz and later his ship 'Orion' played a very prominent part in Nelson's victory at Trafalgar. The events leading up to this historic encounter between two great fleets have been fully written up by Codrington. By 1814, he was a rear-admiral, being raised to the vice-admiralty five years later.

Put in charge of the Mediterranean Fleet in 1827, it was during this period that Codrington reached his zenith. Greece was at this time engaged in her War of Independence against the Turks, and Codrington was given the task of policing the Levantine seaboard and putting down piracy. In 1827 Codrington was put in charge of a combined English, French and Russian fleet and given the onerous task of making both Greeks and Turks agree to an armistice as a preliminary to the cessation of hostilities.

Navarino

The Greeks agreed readily to the armistice; the Turks refused, and the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleet which was at anchor in the bay of Navarino, attempted to sail against the Greeks, a thing which Codrington had been ordered to prevent. There was some parleying and the Turkish fleet stayed put for the time being. But when their men took to the mainland and started burning Greek towns and villages, Codrington's ships went right into the midst of the Turkish fleet and sent a messenger asking them to disperse. When fire was opened on this messenger, retaliation was immediate, and the ensuing carnage is classed as among the decisive battles of the world.

The Allied fleet suffered some casualties, but their superior gunnery and heavy fire power played havoc among the enemy ships, the losses on the Turkish and Egyptian side being very heavy. The Battle of Navarino had two very far-reaching effects: one was that Greece became free and the other that a difficult breach was created in the traditional friendship between Turkey and Britain.

What of Codrington? Certainly no hero's laurels for him. Since the battle had been unforseen in England, the news of the rift between Turkey and England came as a shock to the ministry in power. Codrington, never one for silence, entered into a long and acrimonious debate with the Government attempting to prove that he had not overstepped his authority.

Although he was awarded the grand cross of the Bath, there is no doubt that his actions were still being questioned, for he was still defending them after his return to England. He was created a full admiral in 1837, was Commander-in-Chief from 1837 to 1842 and died in 1851.

CODRINGTON LETTERS

IT will be seen from the foregoing article that Codrington was an inveterate diarist, memoir writer and correspondent. Most of the Codrington's were like that. Robson Lowe's have just published a volume on "The Codrington Correspondence" dealing with letters written by various Codringtons in the West Indies to families and friends in England.

These letters serve as an excellent commentary on the postal affairs of the Indies and also throw light on the social conditions of the age. Lowe has primarily intended the publication to be a documentation of postal history, but there is little doubt that their interest to historical students is even greater. It appears from a review in a British publication that the Lowe work merely summarises the various letters, the actual collection being offered for sale. It seems a pity that this accumulation should be dispersed, for, as the writer of the review says:

"—as a postal history of the West Indies, with particular emphasis on the Leewards Group, this book is invaluable and an important contribution to the knowledge of the colonial posts of that time. As a social history of the islands on which equal emphasis must be placed, it is not complete enough, but it is to be hoped that the full contents of the correspondence will, even now, be preserved for posterity."

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PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE

ON ACCOUNT of the enforced cut in electric power supply, it has become necessary to curtail the Bombay Suburban Electric Train Service with effect from 15th October, 1951. No curtailment in the train service has been made during the peak periods. Care has been taken to readjust the train service during the off peak periods in effecting the reduction so as to cause the minimum inconvenience to the daily travelling public.

For detailed timings public are requested to refer to the revised sheet time tables exhibited at Railway stations.

(1136)

GRAIN MARKET GUTTED

Boy Dies: Lakh Damage

GADAG, Oct 13 (PTI): Damage estimated at rupees 10 lakhs were caused by a devastating fire, which gutted the grain market here last night one boy is reported to have died in the fire and 130 shops were razed to the ground.

The cause of the fire, which is still ablaze is not known.

K.M.P's Decision Endorsed

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13. (PTI): The Two day convention of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party workers of Uttar Pradesh which ended here yesterday passed a resolution endorsing the decision of the Central Executive of the K M P taken at Madras and Calcutta that the causes which led to the formation of the party still continues.

The convention expressed its sadness at the secession of some of its "valuable workers" from the party.

Cloth Smugglers Caught

AMRITSAR, Oct. 13, (PTI): A Police party arrested from the village of Patehgur on October 9 five persons who were alleged to have been smuggling textiles from India to Pakistan. The police seized cloth worth about Rs. 4000 and one 303-rifle from them.

TIRUCHI, Oct. 13 (UPI): The death occurred in last night due to heart failure of Mr. V. S. Mohamed Ibrahim, member of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Pak Editors Want To Use Force In Kashmir

WARNING TO U.N.

KARACHI, October 13 (PTI).

SIXTEEN West Pakistani editors have issued a press statement urging the United Nations to act "boldly and quickly" on the Kashmir issue and threatening that they would recommend use of force and abandonment of hopes of peaceful settlement if this was not done.

The signatories included editors of "Dawn", "Civil and Military Gazette", "Ehsan Newai Pakistan" and "Imroze", but did not include Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan, President of P.N.E.C. nor Pir Ali Mohammed Rashdi, influential editor of the "Sind Observer" and outgoing president of P.N.E.C

A joint statement said: "Once again the Security Council is showing signs of weakness and hesitation in dealing with Kashmir issue. Dr. Graham who had promised to complete his report by the end of September in Geneva did not actually do so and went instead to New York to complete it. We have so far no reasons to doubt Dr. Graham's sense of justice.

BRUTE FORCE

"At this juncture, therefore, on behalf of the press of Pakistan we consider it our duty to join together in clear warning to the United Nations and particularly to those powers who wield influence over that organisation to beware of grave consequences of tampering with justice either through deliberate procrastination or otherwise. We wish to remind the United Nations and all those who are anxious to see world peace preserved that if the United Nations does not act boldly and quickly, we of the Pakistan press shall have no alternative but, to demand that hopes of peaceful settlement through the U.N. be abandoned and brute force of India be met by force. It is for the U.N. and particularly for the United States and Britain to prevent such catastrophe for the world by containing the Indian military threat against Pakistan and expelling from Kashmir the Indian armed forces so as to enable people of that state to determine their own future in free and impartial plebscite".

INDIANS ARRESTED IN PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Oct. 13.: Two former Indian Military officers suspected of espionage work, have been taken into custody by Karachi police and detained under the Control of Entry Act.

It is alleged that both the arrested persons, who hail from Madras, were going about in the city as Muslims and one of them was stated to have even publicly embraced Islam. They were said to have toured Kashmir recently.

Hindus From Pakistan Migrate To California

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The "Examiner" said today hundreds of deserting seamen, most of them Hindus from Pakistan, were migrating to California from all parts of the United States.

The newspaper quoted District Immigration Director, Mr. Bruce Barber as saying 200 allied seamen face deportation.

He said most of the seamen were arrested by immigration agents in raids on Northern California ranches.

The newspaper said the migration to California was sponsored by several rings financed by the seamen themselves.

'Brown Out' Practice In Karachi

KARACHI, Oct. 13 (PTI): Karachi will observe half an hour "brown out" practice on the night of October 19, according to an announcement by the Civil Defence Organisation of Karachi administration.

During that period lights on buildings and vehicles are to be extinguished or shaded according to the rules specified in the announcement.

RESIGNATION OF PAK EDITOR

Discussion At PNEC

KARACHI, Oct. 13 (PTI): The Standing Committee of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference discussed the resignation of Mr. Altaf Hussain and 22 other editors from the conference, when the Committee held an emergency meeting last night. No final decision was arrived at the Committee will meet again on Sunday.

One suggestion considered by the meeting was that a deputation of the Standing Committee should wait on Mr. Altaf Hussain and request him to rejoin the PNEC. This was opposed bitterly and had to be dropped.

Pir Ali Mohd. Rashdi, former President of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference said he would welcome Mr. Altaf and others back into the Conference, but would not like to go round begging.

Mr. Altaf Hussain resigned on October 4, accusing Mr. Rashidi, the outgoing President of 'gagging' him and of attempting to create a common front between Pakistan press and the inimical Indian press."

MEMBERSHIP OF S.C.F.

Non-Scheduled Castes Allowed To Join

HYDERABAD, Oct. 13, (PTI): Mr. J. Subbiah, President of the Hyderabad Scheduled Castes Federation, said here today that the All India Scheduled Castes Federation would not in future confine its attention to scheduled castes alone. It would take its fold Backward Classes, Muslims, Christians and others he added.

Mr. Subbiah, who returned here yesterday after attending the recent New Delhi meeting of the Working Committee of the Federation, said that for this purpose the committee had decided to change the name of the party after the general elections.

The Working Committe, Mr. Subbiah said, had also decided that the Federation should contest some of the general seats by putting up non-scheduled caste candidates provided they signed the pledge of the federation, which among other things, assured equality of treatment for all communities in the land.

Mr. Subbiah added that his party had invited applications from non-scheduled castes people in the State particularly from Backward Classes, Muslims, Christians and others to contest some of the general seats.

S.C.F's Chief Meets Trivedi

SIMLA, Oct. 13. (PTI): Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes' Federation, yesterday met the Punjab Governor Sir Chandulal Trivedi.

Mr. Rajbhoj said he had urged the Governor to keep a close watch on the election machinery in the state to ensure free and fair elections.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Fire caused damage estimated at over one million straits dollars in a copra warehouse here last night.

Mohini, A Big Money Earner

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (PTI).

MOHINI, the baby elephant presented to the children of Turkey by Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, has become one of the most successful wage-earners in that country, according to a report received here.

She was recently the star attraction of the International Fair held at Izmir where about 160,000 people paid Rs. 68,000 for the privilege of seeing and feeding her. It was reported after the closure of the fair that Mohini was in a bad temper, since she missed the sweets and the adulation which she had got used to during the preceding weeks. She was also reported to have increased about 400 lbs. in weight during the month that the International Fair lasted.

An Istanbul newspaper, which has been agitating for the creation of a zoo in Istanbul, has now suggested that if Mohini were exhibited in Istanbul also she would earn enough money by herself to enable the Municipality to start the zoo.

A NOVEL COMPLAINT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"A telegraphic non-bailable warrant" against Mr. Morarji Desai, Treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee who is at present in Kashmir, was prayed for by Ramniklal Chottalal Keshani, alias "fraud-fighter", a shareholder of the India United Mills Ltd., in a complaint presented in person before Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M. J. Gordhandas at the Esplanade Court today.

The complainant who stated that "he had the honour" of prosecuting Prime Minister Nehru and former Finance Minister Mr. John Matthai, in the past, levelled nine charges against the Congress Treasurer which included Extortion (Section 385) and "cheating the nation" in respect of the alleged levy on looms demanded by Mr. Desai from the millowners.

The lengthy application which was prefaced by "Jai Honesty" and "Jai People's Judicial Freedom" also claimed that the complainant had evolved an "automatic justice and fraud-catching judicial system" whereby any man from any village in India will, "if he writes a one-anna judicial postcard with a complaint to the Supreme Court, get justice knocking at his door, true, fresh and free of cost."

The Complainant stated that he wished to produce as witnesses Mr. Asoka Mehta, 35 mill-owners of Bombay and the editors of some of the papers. He said that the complaint was filed against Mr. Desai as the Treasurer of the Congress and not as the Home Minister, and therefore the Court should not be afraid of issuing a non-bailable warrant against him. Otherwise, he alleged that Mr. Desai would try to 'destroy the evidence.'

The Magistrate said that he would go through the complaint carefully and give a ruling on the 16th of the month.

Goan Leader Welcomes Nehru's Statement

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Prime Minister's recent statement in Parliament on foreign possessions in India had been accepted by the Goan people as major step towards the achievement of their freedom, Mr. Waman Desai, a Goan political leader in Bombay said in a statement issued here today.

Mr. Desai asked the Goans to consider India as the motherland and to stand united with their Indian brethren and also called upon the Goans to take steps for the merger of the Portuguese possessions with Indian Republic. "If the Portuguese are not going peacefully they will be forced to quit", he added.

The Patna University has decided that the medium of instruction and examination upto matriculation will be Hindi for Hindustani with effect from 1956.

NEPAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mohan Samsher Is Dissatisfied

KATHMANDU, Oct. 13 (UPI):—Nepal's Prime Minister, Maharaja Mohan Samsher, today expressed his dissatisfaction at the personnel of Nepals 'Slahkar Samiti' (Advisory Council) recently announced by King Tribhuvan. The Prime Minister said that he was never informed of the personnel of the Council until it was actually announced by the King on the Nepal radio and he knew it only when it was known to everybody else.

In a press interview at his palace at Lakashmi Niwas, the Prime Minister said, "I had the information that the King was going to announce his decision regarding the formation of an Advisory Council but I was not informed that he will also announce the personnel. I consider the King should have consulted the Cabinet before the announcement which he did not. I have lodged a strong protest to the King, resenting the procedure which is undemocratic and improper in my opinion."

The Prime Minister also revealed that he might soon form a political party of his own.

Nepali Congress Accused

KHATMANDU, Oct. 13 (PTI): The Nepali National Congress yesterday accused Nepali Congress (the party sharing power in Government) of playing a "Double role with India".

"One section of the party was emphasising ties between India and Nepal and another was preaching anti-Indian feelings, fomenting class hatred and openly demanding establishment of a Chinese Embassy in Khatmandu", the Nepali National Congress said in a statement here.

Whenever any national opposition developed the statement said, the "Subarna-Koirala Government" was ever zealous to nip it in the bud and thus encouraged one-party rule and instability in Nepal. The arrests of prominent opposition leaders last month, the statement said, bore evidence of this. "It passes our understanding how India persuades herself to play completely in the hands of these irresponsible adventurists and connives at ruthless suppression of all democratic elements."

Allegations that the opposition to Nepali Congress was either Communist or violent was "a Nepali Congress lie," the statement said adding that the charge that the Rana Group in the Cabinet stood in the way of progress was "an absurd and shameless propaganda" of the Nepali Congress.

PLEA FOR COALITION

The statement said the recent nomination of an advisory council was a step even more retrograde than the mock parliament of the old regime which had some elected representatives. It was established to "deceive public opinion in India."

One of the steps which could lead to democracy in Nepal was establishment of a "real" coalition Government. The present Government, the statement added, was "no longer a coalition because, while five solitary ministers of the Rana Group speak as individuals, Nepali Congress Ministers speak with the voice of a party behind them."

BOMBS EXPLODE IN BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, Oct 13 (UPA): Police reported that two bombs exploded early Saturday at the Army Headquarters and the home of General Francisco Reynolds.

Police said the bombs caused some damage but there were no casualties.

U.K. ENVOY MEETS RAU

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 13 (PTI): Sir Gladwyn Jebb, leader of the British Delegation, today met Mr. B. N. Rau, the principal Indian representative in the Security Council and was understood to have discussed with him the attitude India was likely to take in the Council on Monday on the Iran oil issue, writes PTI special correspondent.

British-born actress, Virginia Field, 30, becomes the bride of film actor Willard Parker, 35, on Friday in a ceremony at the home of friends in Beverley Hills.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

STALIN has burst an atom bomb. Churchill has followed it up with an oil bomb Nahas Pasha is preparing for a cotton bomb-burst in Sudan. Nearer home Ashok Mehta has staged a fifteen lakhs burst and caught a Tartar in Morarji Desai.

* *

Referring to Mr. Attlee, Mr. Churchill said "the trouble is our prima donna always wants a black background so that the spotlight can show him up more brightly."

With Mr. Churchill in, where is the need for a black background?

* *

A pedestrian lost his suit against a motorist in the High Court because he did not observe the rules of the highway code of looking before crossing the road.

The pedestrian always pays. He never looks before, but repents after.

* *

When Dr. Mossadeq left by air for America, he wept before a crowd of four hundred people, including the U. S Ambassador who had come to see him off.

Once before he severely wept when the retiring American Ambassador Dr. Grady came to bid him farewell.

Are they tears of oil or oily tears?

* *

President Truman declared that 95 per cent of all the United States secret information had been revealed to the enemy through newspapers and magazines.

Indian Press will not mind making a free gift of Rajaji, now that he has completed the monumental Press Bill.

* *

According to jail authorities, Begum Para behaved as a model prisoner.

It is all starry way with her. This jail experience may get her a new title-role. Producers are ever obliging.

* *

THE sky is the limit. We have become sky-lorn, if not skylon. The sultry weather with record-breaking temperature, has made all of us look skyward.

Apart from the de-housed and the unhoused, even tenement-owners have become prophets of municipal pavements, star-gazing and scanning the sky for a silver lining. Not that there are no clouds, but they simply do not oblige. They play hide and seek with the perspiring humanity. When Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and Dr. Sjahrir were about to address a meeting, it threatened to pour in torrents. Finally, it proved to be a small shower, only of nuisance value. One thought that it would at least rain for the Socialists, but Varuna the Rain God seems to be above parties and beyond them.

*

From horizontality to perpendicularity seems to be the growing trend of "homo sapiens." Cramped for want of space on land and due to traffic jam, we have to look for "Lebensraum" upward and skyward. The Bombay Corporation has given permission to landlords to erect superstructures exceeding the usual floors' limit to accommodate the human cutflow, but still the population outstrips our skyscraping activities. Scientists predict that inter-planetary travel will be an accomplished fact within fifty years. Some optimists have already booked return tickets for the moon — to and fro. At the present rate of rocket flight, we can reach the moon in sixty hours, provided the space ship can successfully negotiate the flying meteors and other planetary missiles. Already Paris and Bond Street experts are busy with the tailoring problem of space suits.

* *

But Ahmedabad holds the palm for pioneering an improvised "space station." The City Police raided the outskirts of a village and found to their amazement huge nests of illicit liquor distillation built on branches of trees and hidden under foliage. They discovered earthen pots, tins, implements and a miniature distillery, all on nests built on the top of trees! Ahmedabad entrepreneurs seem to have understood basic principles of 'space stations' and planned nests and camouflage to be beyond the forces of the police 'gravity.' The only trouble is that when they look skyward, the police also look up.

* *

The drought in Gujerat and other extensive areas made people look heavenward for relief. Fasting, prayer and other spiritual weapons, barring Pt. Omkarnath's "Sangeet Yagna," were tried, but the heavens were unresponsive to the call of parched throats. In the Puranic days when drought stalked the land, Risyashringa, the boy sage, was skilfully decoyed by a band of dancing girls to their land of sorrows. When he set his foot in the affected area, it began to pour in torrents. That was due to his miraculous powers of "Brahmacharya," birth-to death bachelordom. A search for Risyashringa in modern times will prove an ordeal worse than finding the Dalai Lama. In this woman-ridden world there is no room for a grass bachelor except of the "wild oats" variety. Even if the fair sex of the world permits the phenomenon by common consent, Chancellories ever in need, will tax him out of existence. He will have to pay super-tax for single blessedness. A hunt for "Barsaatwala Maharaj" or a cloud diviner may perhaps prove more fruitful to supplement Mr Munshi's find of Paniwala Maharaj. With overhead waters, underground springs and dams of International Monetary Fund, India will be a land flowing with milk and honey. But, shall we have rains in our time? The questioner will have to give the reply to it himself.

* *

"Cloudcraft" in the spiritual and aesthetic aspects has been cultivated in India from times past. "Varuna Japa" has been the 'modus operandi' for milking the clouds. Bhagirata brought the mighty Ganges from the heavens to the good earth and pulssant Shiva dammed its ferocious torrents in his matted locks of hair, long befcre Stalin thought of diverting and interlocking the waters of Obi and Yenesi by atomic bursts and diplomatic outbursts. Saint Agastya drained the contents of the seven seas in a split second by a deft feat of spiritual engineering. Another sage clipped the wings of the Himalayas and made it "stay put" as the invulnerable northern boundary of the country, though Mao's men today are knocking at the gates.

To complete the picture, the Goddess herself has taken shape as "Kanya Kumari" and has vowed to be a virgin to guard the Gate of India in the South, as matrimony will interfere with her Defence duties This is poet Bharati's description of "Our India," long before Pt. Nehru's 'Discovery of India.' Then why have the clouds failed in the land of two monsoons? Is there prohibition in heaven and have they gone 'dry'?

*

Kalidasa is reputed to be the Cloud-Poet of India, and has freely drawn on the clouds for his classic "Megh-Doot" or "Cloud-Messenger" In this glamorous drama, he gives a description of the cloud-path and makes the cloud a messenger of love missive between a couple separated under the command of a king. Scenes in this classic reveal Kalidasa's amazing grasp of the science of clouds and meterology. A Tamil poet has gone a step further and speaks of the waters of the ocean mating with clouds This is in consonance with the new scientific basis of water spouts, when columns of water fly skyward to the cloudland It is stated that they deposit their contents including tiny fish in the womb of the clouds Then when a cloud burst occurs it rains fish in some places tickling the curiosity of mankind What the cloud gets from the ocean it discharges on the earth in the form of rain. When it rains, nothing is lost. When it does not rain, nothing is gained elementally. Then why not rain and benefit humanity? The clouds will be only too willing to oblige, provided we prepare the proper climate for them. Destruction of forests and indiscriminate felling of trees have made the land a desert and give no staying power to the clouds. Vanamahotsava is perhaps the first step but the country has to become forest-minded to have its full quota of rainfall.

* *

Here again, having lost ground by 'scorched-earth' policy, we are again looking skyward for relief. Prime Minister Nehru said in Parliament that he had directed State Governments to consider the question of scientifically creating artificial rain by inducing the clouds to shower in the drought area. The process is known as "sowing dry ice on the clouds" to make them shed their contents by a sudden cooling process As an experiment this has been tried in Australia and Canada and has not brought yet any tangible results. In drought areas the clouds are pale white and high-up, having only little water content. They will not deliver the goods. If they are heavy and dark, they will be in the nearer regions and the experiment of artificial rains may perhaps succeed. We do not know whether our Meteorological Department has expert personnel and technical equipment for a new venture of this type. But nothing succeeds like success.

* *

But this artificial rain production has an international bearing and may perhaps affect Pandit Nehru's Non-involvment policy Pakistan is already complaining of our diverting Kashmir waters and tit-for-tat is tampering with Sutlej waters. Apart from political implications, the Kashmir deadlock is a dispute over the ownership and distribution of waters. If for artificial rain we try the dry-ice experiment, in Cutch, East Punjab and West Bengal, Pakistan may coin a new crime and charge us for Cloud-piracy' Moreover linguistic provinces are flaring up and may perhaps complain that Godavery clouds have been diverted to the Cavery basin.

It is rather ironical that while many states are complaining of droughts some other States are suffering from inundation, whole villages being wiped out in Assam and Manipur. Nature has never been so stingy in one area and so prodigal in the other as it obtains today There is a talk among laymen that the vagaries of the weather and the erratic course of the monsoon are due to the atomic experiments which affect the federal structure of God's good earth. In between the atomic tournament of Truman and Stalin, it is the 'common man of the world that has to pay the first penalty. The rival ideologies of competing 'Blocs' have resulted in the "Containment" of good factors and the "Liberation' of evil forces which do not augur well for humanity We have fought two World Wars to make the world safe for democracy We have found no peace, but we have succeeded in making the world the paradise of Atom! Wither Humanity?

* * *

Let us leave the cloud-land and atomic world and descend down to the earth to face the actualities. The drought has brought in a cut in power supply which threatens to black out our social and domestic economy. It looks as if we are going to have Deepavali without lights and holy bath without water. The cut in electric supply has already threatened to convert some of our textile workers into displaced persons, and the talk centres round less hours per week or closure at a stretch The net result will be that our country will be producing cloth three hundred millions yards short. The appeal for voluntary cuts in electricity consumption has fairly good response in cinemas cutting their hours and neon sign displays. The citizens of Bombay are not found wanting in husbanding our scarce power resources and have forgone the amenities of multiple lights and fans but what is gained in this way is threatened to be lost by the late hours of water supply Tenants in top floors do not get water till midnight and are busy with their pots and pans till the early hours of the morning They have perforce to keep the light burning and it is not an uncommon sight for people to take their bath at 3 a.m., as they cannot get water at any other time. The City Fathers can help us to save electricity if they change the schedule of water supply to suit the convenience of the people. We are prepared to put up with water shortage, but spare us sleep-walking scenes and midnight vigils.

* *

In the ultimate, it is poor housewife that has to bear the brunt of the wrath of man and the fury of nature. Let us analyse her time-table in the new order. She will have to cook very early to enable 'hubby' to catch his train. Then she will have to feed the children and send them to schools. If it is an encumbered family of more kids, then the children will have to go to schools in two batches This duplicates her kitchen work. With this attenuated water supply, domestic servants shift some of their duties to the mistress of the house, and she is forced to supplement washing, cleaning and scrubbing chores. In the mid-on, she has to separate the weeds and chaff from the rationed grains, popular and unpopular. In the mid-off, she has to stand in 'Q' at the mill to get the corn ground. She hurries home in time to prepare tea for returning children. Then follows the usual round of kitchen duties terminating in storage of water for the morrow. It is all a race against time and rush against rest. The husband has to queue in the morning for the milk ration to be replaced by children in the evening. Then comes the grand queue for the weekly rations. This grinding duty leaves little time for recreation or relaxation. With all-round shortage and overall scarcity, family life has lost its glamour and has become a Tandav dance in queues and groups. Mighty are the forces of feminity. With 8 crores strong, Eve is bound to have her say in the polls. Let parties and leaders take the hint.

'RADIOACTIVE CLOUD'

Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

Dealing In Futures

A GRANDFATHER gave his two grandsons stock in a well known bank The bank president wrote the usual: 'It has come to my attention that you recently became owners of our stock May we suggest you recommend our bank and its services to your friends and business associates'

The grandfather replied: "My older grandson's business associates at the moment consist of other eight-year-olds with whom he has been actively trading playing cards He says that he will be delighted to recommend to them the services of your bank but adds a friendly warning that you should not expect more than a minimum of business from this source immediately

"My other grandson who has reached the age of 22 months has no business associates and I would say that his only friend is a black spaniel Unfortunately it was only yesterday that, in the course of an argument he bit the dog and I'm afraid that at the moment he has neither friends nor business associates However he graciously extends his cordial greetings and says he is looking forward with great interest to receiving your next financial report"

—GENE WRIGHT

GRID SYSTEM FOR WELL IRRIGATION

Govt. Plan To Grow Fodder In Gujarat Areas

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13 (PTI).

THE Gujarat Famine Relief Committee have ordered 500 oil engines and two lakh feet of rubber belts for distribution at cost price for growing fodder and foodgrains in the famine areas.

GOVT. PLAN

The Government have, it is understood, decided to bring into operation the grid system of electricity for growing fodder by well irrigation.

Orders have been issued to start the scheme immediately in an area of 36 square miles near Ahmedabad where about a hundred electric connections will be given within a month. The possibility of giving similar connections in other areas is being considered.

GROW MORE FODDER

Mr. Bhogilal, Secretary of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee, appealed to the people of Gujarat today to grow more fodder to save the great cattle wealth whose migration to the forests of Panchmahals and Rajpipla was not possible this year as during the famine of 1948 on account of the scarcity of water and fodder there.

"Government have decided to instal engines and pumps on the wells of small farmers," Mr. Lala Stated, "If they agree to give one third of fodder to Government for meeting the expenses of working the engines and pumps and another one-third of fodder at a reasonable price. The rest of the fodder they can keep for themselves."

"Government will also give tagai to those farmers who are willing to instal their own engines and pumps provided they grow fodder on two third part of their field," Mr. Lala added.

Regarding scarcity of drinking water, he suggested that the district local boards should start deepening existing wells and digging new wells in the beds of rivers and tanks.

"Gujarat has passed through many famines in the past," Mr. Lala stated, "and if organised efforts are made we shall pass through this famine also with credit."

FOUR DISTRICTS AFFECTED

Madhyabharat's Chief Secretary, Mr. K. B. Lall, said today that the reports received from the revenue officers of southern districts of Madhya Bharat indicated that parts of Jhabua, Rajgarh, Kannod and Mandsaur were adversely affected by drought. But the situation elsewhere was not at all alarming, he said.

The four districts were also experiencing water scarcity. More wells were being dug and boring pumps installed to meet the scarcity.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Central and Southern America, U.S.A., Canada, Trinidad, Demerara, British West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Mediterranean Countries, Europe, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on October 18, 1951 by P. & O. RMS "Strathnaver".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post up to 6 p.m on October 17 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

American Wheat

BOMBAY, Saturday: s.s. "Jashua Tomas", carrying 9,844 tons of wheat from the U.S.A., arrived in Bombay port today.

The Famous Astrologer

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

COMPENSATION TO TEXTILE WORKERS

During Power-Cut Idleness

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The millowners of Bombay are said to have submitted some definite proposals to Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works Department, Government of Bombay, regarding compensation to be paid to the workers during the period of enforced idleness. The minister will now consult the textile union representatives, and after consultation with them will arrive at the final decision with regard to the cut to be imposed on the consumption of power by the textile mills.

The tripartite talks among the representatives of labour, millowners and the Government, which were to take place at the Secretariat today, were postponed due to indisposition of the PWD Minister Dr. Jivraj Mehta.

SANE GURUJI SEVA PATHAK ACTIVITIES

POONA, Oct. 13: During the second year of its career, the Sane Guruji Pathak embarked on the excavation of the tank in the Andhalgaon Village in Poona District. At present, the Pathak is working in Belgaum District. In order to enable the student community to participate in the activities of the Seva Pahak during the summer vacation a broad based scheme was drawn up. In pursuance of that scheme, 13 centres were conducted in Maharashtra.

It is proposed to conduct a centre at the village Dhamani which is at a distance of 3 miles from Talegaon Railway Station.

The students desirous of participating in the activities of the Pathak should report themselves at Rashtra Seva Dal Kacheri, 432, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2 (i.e. near S. P. College).

SEVARAM BAPU PASSES AWAY

RAJKOT, Oct. 13 (H. S.): Swami Shri Sivanand Saraswati alias Sevaram Bapu, a well-known Sanyasin, breathed his last at his Ashram at Rajula yesterday morning. His funeral procession with his corporal remains being carried on a palanquin was largely attended by his devotees and disciples. A temple of Shiva will be erected on his Samadhi at Rajula where he spent the major part of his life. The Swami has a large number of disciples and followers spread all over the country.

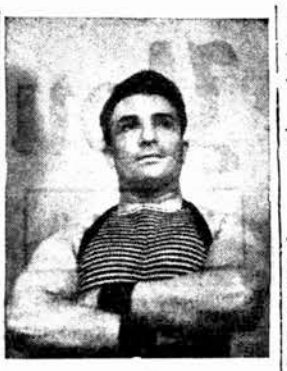
Haj Pilgrims—Return Sailings

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13: The return sailings of pilgrims from the Hejaz have commenced. The pilgrim ships Islahi and Rizwani which sailed from Jedda on the 24th and 27th September, 1951, reached Bombay on the 3rd and 7th October 1951, with 1,268 and 1,082 pilgrims respectively.

Moharrum In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (PTI): Over 50,000 Muslims in Delhi today participated in the Moharrum procession and took out "Tazias" in commemoration of the martyrdom of Imams Hasan and Hussain.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13 (PTI): The Executive Committee of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee protested today against the decision to reopen the question of linking Abu with Rajasthan.



Prof. T. P. Daruwala.

"MIGHTY SAMSON CONTEST"

Darwala Creates A Sensation

At the third annual contest of "Mr. Bombay 1951," held on Friday evening at the C. J. Hall, under the auspices of the National Barbell Club of Body-builders, Mahim, quite a sensation was caused. The fourth item in part II of the programme was "Mighty Samson Contest." Prof. Augusto Aranjo successfully 'bent' a thick solid iron rod measuring four feet by three-fourths inch (thick). After this, the Professor threw a challenge to any one in the audience to emulate this feat. Some persons tried to do this but were unsuccessful. The audience, spotting Prof. Temurasp P. Daruwala, the "Strong Man of India," quietly enjoying the scene as a spectator, shouted out and called Mr. Daruwala to emulate the feat. Bowing to the general demand he went on the stage and was successful at the third "blow" of the rod. (The contest consisting of a strong man hitting as hard as he can the contestant on the bicep of the arm). Prof. Daruwala received the general applause from the audience.

TANDON'S STRESS ON SELFLESS SERVICE

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 13 (UPI): Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon, the former Congress President, replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Jullundur municipality today said that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty. The country could not remain free for a long time if the representatives of the people had no spirit of sacrifice and of doing the just thing without fear or favour, he added.

The country after the independence, he continued, was beset with many internal and external problems which required very cautious and efficient tackling.

He, therefore, called upon the representatives of the people including the Municipal Commissioners to change their outlook, to pledge that when they came to serve the people, they should have no other consideration except to serve selflessly and to exercise effectively and judiciously the power they welded.

Nijalingappa To Settle Hyderabad Dispute

HYDERABAD, Oct. 13 (PTI):—Mr. Nijalingappa, a member of the Central Election Committee, deputed by the Congress President Mr. Nehru, to bring about maximum agreement among the members of the Hyderabad State Congress Election Committee arrived here today.

Mr. Nijalingappa told pressmen that in consultation with members of the State Election Committee he would try his best to evolve an agreed list of Congress candidates for the forthcoming General Elections.

Documentary On Kashmir

"Facing The Facts", Films Division's documentary released this week end, tells in a lucid form the story of Kashmir and its grim struggle following the raids.

Tracing the growth of the political consciousness of Kashmir since 1932, this short film impressively records the State's progress towards its present stature and its bold fight against the invadera.

KANDLA PORT DEVELOPMENT

Work Proceeding Ahead

HYDERABAD, Oct. 13 (PTI): The development of Kandla port at an estimated cost or Rupees ten crores on the West Coast of India was proceeding acerding to schedule, Mr. Y N. Sukhtanker, Secretary Ministry of Transport, Government of India, now on leave, said here today.

He added that all the preliminary work in connection with the development of this port had been completed and a subcommittee consisting of engineers and officials of certain departments of the Central Government had invited tenders for the actual construction of the port. The railway link between Kandla and Deesa now under construction, is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

When fully developed, Kandla will rank with or next to Madras port and is expected to handle about three million tons of goods per annum.

RAJASTHAN'S GREAT NEED

Vyas Appeals For Public Help

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In Rajasthan the protection of cattle is an important issue and though the Government is doing all it can in this connection the co-operation of the people is essential to achieve the end, declared Mr. Jainarayan Vyas, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, at a tea party given in his honour here today by Mr. Narayan Bansilal.

The Government, Mr. Vyas said, had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for the protection and development of cattle. He urged the people to swell the fund by their contributions.

Mr. Manekial Verma, President of the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee, speaking next, said that the famine which was threatening Rajasthan this time was greater than that of 1946. If relief does not come in time people will be forced to leave the State, he said. There was acute scarcity of water too, Mr. Verma added.

The Revenue Minister of Rajasthan, Mr. Palwal, said that to lessen the hardships of water scarcity in Rajasthan more wells should be bored. He said they needed one well for every 100 acres of land and in all they needed 5,000 wells.

HELP RAJASTHAN FAMINE-STRICKEN

Jainarayan Vyas' Appeal

BOMBAY, Oct. 13 (PTI): Mr. Jainarayan Vyas, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, today appealed to the citizens of Bombay, particularly the Marwadis, to help their brethren in Rajasthan now threatened with famine.

Mr. Vyas, narrating the heart-rending miseries suffered by the people of Rajasthan, said that his Government had set up a separate department with 50 lakhs of rupees at its disposal to carry out relief and some construction work in the famine threatened areas of the State.

Mr. Vyas said the State Government would help any individual with "guidance and materials" in carrying out any construction programme in the state.

The State Government had planned to construct about five hundred of tube wells in the state at a cost of Rs. 5 crores but due to financial difficulties such a huge irrigation programme could not be carried out without the help of private individuals, Mr. Vyas added.

The State Congress Committee will hold a convention at Jaipur on October 21 to form a Famine Relief Committee for the State.

The General Election will be held in Mysore State from January 2 to January 24.

WORLD CHAMPION

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Holland with 10,286,250 inhabitants has now the densest population in the world—766 to the square mile against 743 to the square mile in England and Wales.

Announcing this today, the Dutch Bureau of Statistics said Japan, usually classed as a country with a dense population, has 578 to the square mile.

Backward Classes Demands

BARODA, Oct. 13 (PTI): Mr. G. D. Tapase, Bombay Minister for Backward Classes, presided ver the 59th meeting of the Backward Class Board (Bombay State) which was held here today.

The Board congratulated the Union Government for setting apart a sum of Rs. one and a half crores for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas and recommended that a similar amount should be set apart for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes also.

Bharatiya Jan Sangh

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13: An All-India convention of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh will he held here on October 20 and 21, it was announced today.

Vinoba Bhave's Mission

KANPUR, Oct. 13 (UPI): Acharya Vinoba Bhave, it is learnt, will devote 160 days in the tour of Uttar Pradesh giving three days to each district. He will travel on foot and is expected to arrive here in first week of December, when he will deliver lectures on Gandhian philosophy.

The main objective of Acharya Vinoba Bhave's tour is to obtain donations of land to be distributed among the landless labourers.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (UPI): —The President has appointed Mr. Justice Bachu Hagannadha Das, Judge of the Orissa High Court to be the Chief Justice of that High Court with effect from the 30 October 1951.

Albanian's Admission

LONDON, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): One of the 14 Albanians charged with spying at Tirana said today that he had been put into touch with the British intelligence Service by two sisters of ex-King Zog of Albania, according to an Albanian news agency message received in London. The man, Iliaztoptani, said he had signed a declaration that he would work for Britain at the British Embassy in Rome. He said he attended an espionage course directed by Americans in West Germany and was afterwards parachuted into Albania, the agency said.

Pope Renews Appeal For Peace

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Oct. 13: Pope Pius XII today ended the worldwide celebrations of the Catholic Church's 25th jubilee Holy Year with a renewed appeal for peace.

He was broadcasting from his summer palace of Castel Gandolfo near Rome to a gathering of nearly one million pilgrims at Fatima Portugal site of miraculous apparitions of the Virgin Mary in 1917.

Clerk Jailed For Embezzlement

GWALIOR, Oct. 13: A billing clerk of the former Gwalior State Telephone Department has been sentenced by a local court to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on charges of embezzlement of Government money.

Typhoon Threat To Formosa

TAIPEH, Formosa, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): A severe typhoon with winds of 135 miles an hour is threatening northern Formosa and may strike about midnight, the Weather Bureau stated today, warning shipping to take shelter.

The typhoon has a radius of

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Oct. 14.

BOMBAY

264m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 Hindi lessons, G. 08-15 S Mohite, ramkali, 11-45 M Patel, 'rangrusana', G, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S Parsekar, violin, 13-40 Week's progs. 13-45 Sunday afternoon 'prom'. 17-30 S Mohite, bhimpalas, 18-10 Air artist, sarangi. 18-30 Susheelabai Ganu, kapar gauri, 19-00 B Malji, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air trio, dhun 19-30 S Mohite, purvi kalingda, 19-45 For industrial workers. 20-30 Susheelabai Ganu, durga, 20-45 B Malji G songs, 21-15 Gangabai Subramaniam, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Music of Masters.

VARIATIONS, 363m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S Parsekar, violin, 08-45 R Karandikar, Khadilkar compositions, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Susheelabai Ganu, deskar, 12-15 Air artists, instr. duet, 12-35 Air artist, tarana sarang, 13-00 R Karandikar, M songs, 13-30 M L Sonik H songs, 13-50 H Ghangrekar, kh v d., 17-30 For children, M 18-00 Air artist, compositions of Kavi Yeshwant, 18-30 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 R Karandikar, M songs, 20-30 K S Pandya, G talk, 20-45 Air artist, compositions of Thokal, 21-00 M L Sonik, H songs 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 S Parsekar, violin, 22-15 H Ghangrekar, kh v d.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1mm—08-15 Vaividhya, 08-30 D Upadhyay, deskar, 18-00 Sudhaben Munshi party, garba, 18-20 Sudha Divetia, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), & Locals (Ahm). 18-35 Kismet (Ahm.), 19-00 D Upadhyay, palasi, 19-15 Sudha Divetia geets, 19-30 Lovals, (Baroda), 19-35 Geet gunjan (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers, (Ahm.), 20-00 D Upadhyay, thumri, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat's sangit (Ahm.) 21-15 Sudha Divetia, R Shahni's works 21-30 D Upadhyay, bhajan.

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a. m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when 10-00 Tropicana 10-45 Organaires 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 Music by Roth 1-30 Salon serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music 4-00 N. Cloutier and his music, 4-30 Concert Hall of air 5-00 I hear Southland singing. 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation 5-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m. 7-15 a m. It's goods day, 7-30 B.B.C. news 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Musical Clock, 12-30 Curtain call, 5-00 p. m. Hindi prog. 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi) 7-00 Festival of waltzes, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day 8-00 Famous tenors 8-30 Melody tours 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy 10-00 Eventide echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 18-45 Music from Grand Hotel, 19-45 Concerto (Schuman's), 21-00 Education Archie, 22-15 Service, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia. 19-30 In Hindi for India, and For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Gujarati Dhara

Mr. Karuna Shanker Pandya will broadcast a talk in Hindi on "Gujarati Dhara" in the series 'Sahitya Sangam' from All India Radio, Bombay on October 14 at 8-30 p.m.

The programme can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

"Situation In The Far East"

Mr. M. Shivrama will broadcast a talk in English on "Situation In the Far East" from All India Radio, Bombay, on October 16 at 9-45 p.m.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 47.44 metres.

AHMEDABAD RECORDS 107

POONA, Oct. 13 (PTI): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from first October, 1951, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST today, 13th October, 1951:—

Ahmedabad	107	76	0	0	—0.1
Bangalore	81	66	0.8	3.7	+0.1
Baroda	107	72	0	0	—0.3
BOMBAY	88	79	0	0.9	—0.3
Calcutta	86	77	2.5	..	+0.1
Delhi	98	74	0	0.3	+0.1
Lucknow	—	75	0	0	—0.9
Madras	97	80	0	0.2	—3.5
Maha-baleshwar	81	63	0	6.0	+2.2
Nagpur	89	72	2.6	3.4	+2.6
Poona	95	72	0	3.9	+2.2
Simla	68	56	0	0	—0.9

FEW SHOWERS FOR CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The weather forecast of the next 24 hours holds out a promise of relief to Bombayman as the day temperatures are likely to decrease. Cloudiness will increase in the city and suburbs, and there is a possibility of a few showers accompanied by thundershowers.

The low pressure is centred over south-west Madhya Pradesh and is moving westward.

In Cutch and West Saurashtra day temperatures continued to be above normal. In Rajkot the mercury touched 106 degrees Farenheit, which is only one degree less than the highest ever recorded in the month of October. In Dessa too the day temperature was 106 degrees. Day temperatures are, however, likely to fall during the next 24 hours in Deccan Desh, Gujerat, Saurashtra and Cutch.

ELECTORAL ROLLS ON VIEW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The finalised electoral rolls in English were kept on display at the Electoral Office at the forme: Royal Yacht Club, today.

Barring a batch of reporters who visited the place to see the new rolls, scarcely any members of the public showed any interest. This lack of enthusiasm was perhaps due to the fact that the rolls are displayed for the first time today.

The finalised rolls comprise names of 14,27,723 voters in Greater Bombay as against the preliminary rolls which contained 14,19,000 names before revision. The present rolls were finalised after complaints and objections had been duly gone into and the necessary deletions and additions had been made. The rolls contain the names of voters from Greater Bombay for the House of the People as well as the State Legislature.

There are 194 booklets in English including corrigenda.

Twenty-seven sheets contain the names of defence personnel.

In order to ensure that the electorate has every facility for easy access to the finalised rolls, they will be kept on display at all rationing offices, municipal offices and the Civil Secretariat.

Rani Maharaj Singh To Tour Near East

BOMBAY, Saturday: Rani Maharaj Singh, who will be attending the meeting of the World Y. W. C. A. Executive Council commencing at Beirut from tomorrow, will tour Egypt, Iraq, Syria and The Lebanon before returning to India. She is expected to be back in Bombay in the first week of November next.

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned a sum of Rs. two lakhs from the current year's budget for the improvement of roads in the Dangs District, construction of bunds on rivers and streams and exploitation of stone quarries.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Asoe Shud 15, 2007
Muslim: Mohurram 12, 1371.
Parsi: Ardibihesht 12, 1321.
Sunrise 6-32 a.m. Sunset 6-17 p.m.
Hightide 11-14, 23-54. Lowtide 05-15, 17-33.

Engagements

HUSEIN DAY: Public meeting at Kesar Baug, Dongri 9 p.m. Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay Mr. P. P. Kapadia, Pandit Lalita Prasad Shad, Haji Rajabali Ebrahim and others will address. Mr. S. H. Naqvi will preside.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION: Second quarterly meeting of the Central Committee, at Taj Mahal Hotel 10-30 a.m. Sir M. Visvesvaraya will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: Grand musical concert by Mr. G. N. Balasubramaniam with Master Krishnan and Raghu at 5 p.m. at S.I.E.S. Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

KANNADA SANGHA: Condolence meeting to mourn the death of Diwan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, Sangh's premises 10 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Meeting at Jehangir Wadia Building Fort, 6-15 p.m.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION: Meeting at New Era Talkies, Malad, 9 a.m.

MILL MAZDOOR UNION: A protest meeting of textile workers will be held on Sunday on Pimpal Maidan Fergusson Road, at 5-30 p.m. A Central procession from Ganesh Maidan, Lalbaug as well as area-processions from different working class localities will be taken out and will terminate at the above meeting. Mr. S. S. Mirajkar and Bapurao Jagtap will speak.

RAJASTHANI UNION: Mr. Jainarayan Vyas, Chief Minister of Rajasthan will address a meeting of Rajasthani Students convened by Rajasthani Students' Union at Western India Chamber of Commerce Hall, Kalbadevi (opp. Narnarayan Mandir) at 2-30 p.m. on Sunday.

BOMBAY STATE HIND MAZDOOR SABHA: A meeting of General Council at 9 a.m. at the Servants of India Society Hall, Girgaum.

Artillery Practice Firing: Warning

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Coast artillery practice firing will take place on Firing Area No. 1, Colaba, Bombay, on October 16 and 19 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. and on October 17 and 18 between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. Shipping is, therefore, warned to keep clear of this firing area on these four days during the hours of practice firing.

Red Flags will be hoisted at Colaba, Worli, Oyster Rock and Middle Ground half an hour prior to practice firing takes place.

Vice-Chancellor Of Gujarat University

BOMBAY, Saturday: His Excellency the Chancellor has nominated Mr. Harasiddhbhai V. Divatia, M.A., LL.B., to be Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat University for a further period of three years on the expiry of his present term of office on November 30, 1951.

8 KILLED, 39 INJURED: ROCKBURST IN K.G.F.

BANGALORE, Oct. 13 (PTI):—Eight persons were killed and 39 injured in a rockburst in Ooregum gold mine in the Kolar Gold Fields on Thursday. Bodies of the victims were recovered yesterday. The injured are now receiving treatment in the mines hospital. Captain J. K. Walker, Chief Mine Agents told PTI that normal work in the mine was expected to be resumed early next week.

PIZEY TAKES OVER CHARGE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (PTI): Vice Admiral C. T. M. Pizey took over today as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy from Admiral Sir Edward Parry.

The flag of Vice-Admiral Pizey will be transferred to I.N.S. "India" at "colours" in the morning tomorrow, (October 14).

Legislation To Fight Locusts

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Bombay Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Amendment) Act, 1951 has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of October 11.

The Amendment Act, which replaces the Bombay Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, confers additional powers on the Government to require the public to assist in the anti-locust campaign and prevent obstruction in the steps taken towards this end. It also empowers the Government to requisition labour for service in desert or sparsely populated areas and also vehicles for speedy implementation of anti-locust measures.

Radio Fadeouts

MADRAS, Oct. 13 (PTI): Ionospheric and geomagnetic disturbances are likely between today and the October 18 according to a message received here from the Kodaikanal observatory.

There may also be radio fade outs during the period the message adds.

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Executive Council of the Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions will meet in East Berlin from November 13 to 21.

SUGGESTIONS TO EASE POWER SHORTAGE

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Electrical Contractors' Association in a letter to Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing suggested some points to ease power shortage.

The letter says: Care should be taken that the introduction of any cut in the consumption causes only the least amount of hardship to the public.

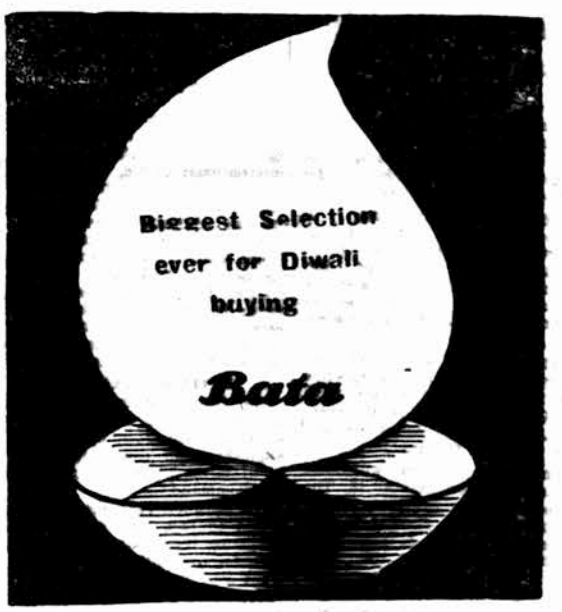
The Association recommends that the Government should investigate the possibility of introducing in the city of Bombay a system of thermal generation to supply power to the industrial groups or concentrated industrial areas, like Worli.

As far as the textile industry is concerned, the textile mills in Bombay should be requested by the Government to install back pressure turbines of 200 to 500 kw. capacity, and thus utilise the steam generated at present for processing after making full use of it for the purpose of generating power through turbo-generating plants.

With regard to domestic consumption, all domestic users should be asked to use a minimum amount of current, and to effect a reduction of at least 10 per cent on their normal consumption.

Parcel Post To Paraguay

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (PTI): The Parcel Post Service from India to Paraguay, which was temporarily suspended recently, has been resumed with immediate effect, according to a postal notification. Insurance service is not available.



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FOUR-POWER PROPOSAL TO EGYPT

Does Not Concern Dispute With Britain, Says Cairo Minister

CAIRO, Oct. 13 (UPA).

EGYPTIAN Foreign Minister Salah-El-Din Bey told newsmen today after he received the Four-Power proposal that it bore no connection with the Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

"I made it clear to the British Ambassador," he said "I received the proposals he presented only because of diplomatic protocol. There is no connection between this and the talks that had taken place between Egypt and Britain. Those talks were broken off."

Egypt Alerts Army

CAIRO, Oct. 13 (UPA): The Egyptian Army ordered its armoured units to be alerted for movement on one hour's notice tonight as an organ of the Wafdist Party greeted Four-Power proposals for inclusion of Egypt in a Middle East defence organization with notable lack of enthusiasm.

Other units of the Egyptian Army were directed to be ready to move at 24-hour notice in preparation for "any eventuality."

Reliable sources said these instructions did not mean that the Army was being put on a war basis.

Britain strengthened its guard posts in the Suez Canal zone on Saturday and ordered troops to "shoot to kill" in case of any attack, writes Walter Collins, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The order came as police in Cairo proclaimed a state of emergency to prevent anti-British demonstration of the past few days from boiling over into serious disturbances.

Stringent defence orders went out to more than 10,000 British troops in the Canal zone. Troops on outpost duty were provided with killer dogs to guard against attack from any quarter.

In Cairo, too, the British took extreme precautions as Muslims threatened to launch a "Holy War" against Britain. Eleven British officers and 17 enlisted men in the city were told to be ready for evacuation on a moment's notice, if necessary.

A parallel order was issued to a warrant officer and five enlisted men in Alexandria.

Four-Power Offer

LONDON, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Britain will hand over her bases in the Suez Canal zone to international control in Egypt agrees to become a member of the proposed International Middle East command it was authoritatively stated here today.

The Four Powers sponsoring the defence proposals Britain, France, Turkey, and the United States invited Egypt today to become the fifth founder-member of the command on the basis of full equality and partnership.

BRITISH STAND

The British Government the sources, said has already decided to consider much of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty superceded, if Egypt agrees to join the new Command.

The Egyptian Parliament is expected to pass laws on Monday abrogating the treaty, which provides for the stationing of British troops in the Canal Zone.

Egypt also plans to denounce 1899 condominium agreement under which Britain and Egypt jointly rule the Sudan and proclaim King Farouk sole ruler of the territory.

If Egypt accept the Middle East Command proposals, the sources said, she will have an equal say with other members of the Command deciding with them the number and nationality of troops to be stationed on her territory.

The Australia New Zealand and South African Governments have already agreed in principle to join the new Command.

If Egypt promptly accepts the Command proposals, formally submitted today by the four Ambassadors in Cairo, the British, French and American Chiefs of Staff now visiting Turkey may go on to Cairo.

The next step would be for the founder-states to work at the detailed organisation of the Command and what facilities and forces it needs.

The Plenary Session will meet those which the Command decides were necessary in Egypt, would be withdrawn.

But until the detailed organisation of the future Command

(Continued on Page 16)

Congress Time-Table

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (UPI): The first meeting of the Working Committee, set up by the Congress President, Mr. Nehru, when it meets here on October 15 will have mainly before it the job of drafting resolutions for the Subjects Committee.

The Working Committee is also expected to take stock of reaction among Congress dissidents to the election of Mr. Nehru as President and also the response to his appeal to the dissidents to return to the Congress fold.

The Working Committee will meet on October 15 and 16, while the subjects committee will meet on October 17 and 18 if necessary, the subjects committee will also meet on October 19.

The plenary session will meet at four p.m. on October 18. The speech of the Reception Committee Chairman, reading of messages and passing of condolence resolutions will last till 4-45 p.m. The presidential address will begin at 4-45 and will last till six p.m. Mr. Nehru will address both in English and Hindi. After six, the Plenary Session will take up consideration of resolutions. The second sitting of the open session will be held on the afternoon of October 19 and, if necessary, the session may be extended to October 20.

NEHRU BUSY WITH COMPLAINTS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (UPI): The Congress Election Sub-Committee set up by the Congress President held a two-hour meeting today with Mr. Nehru in the chair.

The complaints, pouring into the CECC office in thousands in the form of telegrams and letters would be scrutinised by the conveners in charge of each of the zonal committees with the assistance of two or more persons, not necessarily from the same state. The PCCs. have also been instructed to send, and some have already sent, detailed information about each selected candidate and the reasons which led to his selection and rejection of the applications of others.

CEYLON PROTESTS

U. S. Attitude On Rubber Shipments To China

COLOMBO, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Ceylon 'Daily News' said today that for the United States to withdraw economic aid from Ceylon because she was shipping rubber to the People's Government of China would be shipping rubber to the People's "not only unfair but also a discriminatory act".

The paper was commenting editorially on a report from its New York correspondent that moves were under way in Washington to stop Point Four aid for under-developed countries going to Ceylon, because of the rubber shipments.

The despatch said it was also proposed to halt all other forms of assistance to Ceylon, but the final decision had yet to be made by the National Security Council which was expected to meet soon to consider the question.

WILL CEYLON GET EXEMPTION?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The United States is considering stopping economic aid to Ceylon because of Ceylon's sale of 5,500 tons of rubber to China early this month.

A State Department official said today that the sale seemed to "cut right across the provisions of the KEM Amendment".

This amendment passed last June lays down that no economic or financial aid shall be provided to any foreign country which knowingly permits the exports of strategic goods to the Soviet Union or its "satellites".

But the National Security Council, which will decide the matter, can make an exception in Ceylon's case, if it is considered against American security interests to end economic aid to the Colombo Government.

This "loophole" provision in the law has already been applied to a number of countries dependent on trade with Communist countries

Red To Fight Kidwai

LUCKNOW, Oct. 13 (PTI): The Communist Party has decided to set up a candidate from Lucknow District against Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai to contest election to the House of the People, it was learnt.

MODERN ROADS IN SAURASHTRA

The Rajpramukh of Saurashtra, His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar performed foundation-laying ceremony of the five-year plan for building cement concrete roads in Saurashtra. According to the present plan, the Government propose to build 55 miles of cement concrete roads this year. The five-year plan is to build 133 miles of cement concrete roads at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,04,00,000. The picture shows Hon'ble Shri Dayashanker Dave, Minister for Public Works Department (in black sherwani), Hon'ble Shri Girdharlal B. Kotak, Finance Minister of Saurashtra (on extreme right) in conversation with an Engineer in charge on the sites of the roads.—(S. I. Photo).

Business Integrity At Low Ebb

Gorwala's Charge Against Private Enterprise

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE view that under the present conditions private enterprise was not conducive to public weal was expressed here by Mr. A. D. Gorwala addressing the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the occasion of its Anniversary Day, at the B.E.S.T. Conference Hall today. The subject of his talk was "Private Enterprise and Public Weal."

In a forthright and outspoken speech, Mr. Gorwala told the industrialists that in the opinion of the common man the "reputation of the businessman has sunk to the lowest." He said that in the conversations he had with the man in the street—a tongawalla in Cuttack or a clerk in Delhi, (during his tour of the country for preparing the Administration Report) he found that the unanimous opinion was that the businessman was "an exploiter".

This steep fall in business morality, Mr. Gorwala said, had a demoralising effect on the younger generation who felt that there was "no sense in trying to be good and honest", when dishonesty and corruption thrived in the society.

He said that it was difficult to predict whether the lack of integrity with which the leaders of private enterprise were associated, "with a few honourable exceptions", was "a passing phenomenon" as many fondly believed. He however, was firmly of opinion that "it is a vain hope."

FOUND WANTING

Mr. Gorwala said that the general impression that private enterprise was very efficient was not based on any deep study of the problem. Judged by the twin criteria of "quality and economy", as distinct from the profit motive, private enterprise in India could not be said to be very efficient. There was no scientific management and very little of cost accounting of different factors of production in the industry, he said. "Even in the best of concerns, with few exceptions, there is little understanding of labour relations." The only idea was to get as much work as possible out of the worker, as if he was a machine. He depracated the lack of a long-term labour policy on the part of the private entrepreneurs. He cited the question of housing for the labourers, which he said, should be the responsibility of the employers "in their own interest".

CRAZE FOR QUICK PROFITS

The need for incentive by way of a substantial margin of profits, which he said, was atleast 10 per cent for "safe ventures" in the case of the Managing Agency system,

(Continued on Page 16)

NO DESIGNS ON LIBYA

Britain Denies Egypt's Charge

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations High Commissioner for Libya, Dr. Adrian Pelt, denied today the Egyptian charges that Britain was trying to take over Libya and replace the United Nations as responsible authority there.

He told the Libyan Council here that the British assurances that her offers of aid to Libya had no political strings were perfectly satisfactory from the technical point of view, and he hoped Britain would continue to assist Libya.

The Council is discussing financial arrangements for Libya after it becomes independent on January 1, 1952, as decided by the United Nations General Assembly.

GREETINGS TO STALIN

North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung on Wednesday sent a message of felicitation to Soviet Premier Josef Stalin in which he asserted that Soviet "assistance and encouragement" had been of great help to the North Korean peoples in the battle for "unification, independence and freedom," (adds the UPA).

Congressman Arrested For Hoarding Food Grains

POONA, Oct. 13 (HS).

THE Supply Control Branch Police raided here yesterday the house of Sheth Muralidhar Lohia, a local Congress worker and former Chairman of the Poona Municipality and seized a large stock of hoarded foodgrains and "cooked food sufficient for sixty men."

During the raid which continued from noon to midnight in the presence of the Fourth City Magistrate Mr. Gavade, the police are stated to have recovered 90 seers of wheat of the highest quality, 70 seers of 'Ambe Mohor' variety of rice (considered to be the most superior that is available in Maharashtra) and 90 seers of bajri. Mr. Lohia was arrested late at night and released on a bail of Rs. 1,00,000.

Sheth Muralidhar Lohia is one of those Congressmen of Poona who had applied for a Congress ticket to contest the ensuing general elections. A board (reading in Marathi—"State here all your grievances to be redressed though the Congress Committee" was seen hanging at his door.

QUIRINO AT DUM DUM

President Quirino of Philippines was recently received by His Excellency the Governor and the Chief Minister of West Bengal on the occasion of his arrival at the Dum Dum airport (Calcutta). The President of Philippines is seen with H. E. Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister and others.

U.P. KEEPS DOOR OPEN TO DISSIDENTS

Delhi Busy With Election Complaints

LUCKNOW, October 13 (UPI).

THE Uttar Pradesh State Congress Parliamentary Board today decided to suspend the work of the selecting of candidates for the forthcoming general elections, which had almost reached its final stages, till October 20, in order to give an opportunity to those seceders from the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, who had returned to the Congress to apply for tickets to the board, the UPI understands.

Acharya Jugal Kishore, President of the UPCC said in an interview that the Board was not dealing with any group, but with such individual Congressmen who had gone out of the organisation but had now returned to it. They had, therefore, been given the same facilities to seek Congress tickets as had been availed of by other Congressmen. There was therefore, no bargainings spirit on either side. The "returnees" too had not asked for more.

The members of the Board met twice informally at the residence of Pandit Pant and Acharya Jugal Kishore, and Pandit Pant had talks with Mr. S. D. Paliwal on the suggestion of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Some letters had also been exchanged between the Board and Mr. K. D. Malaviya, spokesman of the "returnees."

As a result of the talks he had with the two leaders, Mr. Paliwal came back with the impression that he was expected to send a list of the candidates of his group and that he and Mr. Malaviya would be invited for consultations by the Board. He, therefore, sent a list of candidates from three districts saying that more names from other districts would follow, but neither he nor Mr. Malaviya were invited by the Board.

Clarifying the position in this connection, Acharya Jugal Kishore said that they had asked for a list of such candidates as had returned to the Congress from the KMPP and not to include in it names of those, who had remained in the Congress all along. Secondly, there was no question of inviting Mr. Malaviya or Mr. Paliwal at this stage. It would be premature to consult them before getting the names of the candidates. They might, however, be invited after their applications had been received.

MALAVIYA'S COMPLAINT

Mr. Malaviya, in an interview this evening, said that the Parliamentary Board had gone back on the understanding given by Pandit Pant and Acharya Jugal

(Continued On Page 11)

Six Drowned

GAUHATI, Oct. 13 (PTI): Six persons were drowned when buffalo-cart in which they were travelling to witness Puja festivities on Tuesday fell into a roadside water-logged ditch near Bokakhat, 150 miles from Gauhati. The dead include three women, two minor girls and one boy.

INDIA WON'T BACK U. K. IN IRANIAN OIL DISPUTE

Delhi Circles Suggest "Out Of Court" Settlement

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (PTI).

THERE was considerable activity in the Indian External Affairs Ministry today following the recent developments in the Middle East, particularly the Persian oil situation, writes P. T. I. Diplomatic Correspondent.

Exchange of views took place between the United Nations Headquarters, London and New Delhi on the Iranian oil situation, on which Britain had submitted a resolution to the Security Council.

Mr. J. J. S. Garner, Deputy High Commissioner for U. K. in Cowden today described a sevenal Affairs Ministry today and met the Secretary-General Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai.

It is understood the Government of India have today telegraphed their instructions to their representative in the United Nations, Mr. B. N. Rau.

According to diplomatic circles in New Delhi, there is little substance in the British draft resolution before the Security Council calling upon Iran to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice, which it will be recalled, decreed for a 'status quo' in Abadan, pending final judgment.

INDIA'S STAND

The Government of India have already stated that in so far as the Iranian demand for right to exercise their sovereignty over the natural resources of their country was concerned, it could not be questioned, and that Iran had every right to nationalise and dispose of her oil.

Informed quarters here believe that the Iranian point of view, questioning the jurisdiction of the Security Council to seize the issue, has considerable force as it concerns the sovereignty of the country, it cannot, therefore, be disposed of lightly.

Published despatches show that there is substance also in the Iranian opposition to the U. K. motion calling upon Iran to abide by the interim decree of the International Court of Justice.

Under the circumstances, it is considered unlikely that India would back the British resolution before the Security Council.

The Indian point of view, according to informed quarters here recognises the absolute right of Iran to dispose of the mineral rights in her country in any manner which her Government thinks correct. It also believes that in view of the peculiar conditions governing the issue, it requires a different approach.

"OUT OF COURT"

Authoritative quarters here were of the opinion that the best way now would be to strive for an "out of court settlement", as neither the Security Council nor the International Court of Justice could, in their view, claim to give a ruling on a subject which primarily concerns the exercise of sovereign powers by a sovereign state.

Pt. Nehru's Directive

CUTTACK, Oct. 13 (PTI).

Prime Minister Nehru has written to the Chief Ministers of States asking them "to so regulate their tour arrangements as to avoid any criticism that ministers are misusing their official position for party advantages during the elections."

Urging that Chief Ministers and their colleagues should not charge travelling expenses or daily allowance for the journeys undertaken for the election campaign Mr. Nehru said it should be easy to separate purely election meetings from the meeting meant for explaining governmental policies and like. Nevertheless, he added this might not be possible during a lengthy period of time and two might overlap. Generally speaking, public meetings should be sponsored non-officially, although Government officials might give some assistance for reasons of security and order. This might be considered a general rule though there might be obvious exceptions when function as largely governmental.

Mr. Nehru said that a general election was taking place in January 1952, it might be presumed that for some weeks previously activities of the Ministers on tour would be much more concerned with the election. "Therefore during the month of December, special care should be taken to keep the Government officials apart from public meetings which are likely to be election meetings. This does not apply to any security arrangements and the like", he added.

103 LOCAL TRAINS CANCELLED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ONE hundred and three trains on the G.I.P. and the B.B. & C.I. suburban lines will be cancelled from the midnight of October 14 as a result of the reduction of 33-1/3 per cent electric supply.

The B.B. & C.I. Railway will withdraw 23 trains on its suburban lines, while the G.I.P. Railway will reduce the service by 80 trains on the Harbour and Main lines and will re-introduce steam trains on the Kurla-Mankhurd branch.

The B.B. & C.I. Railway announced that the period during which the trains had been cancelled were so chosen as to cause minimum inconvenience to the travellers. The announcement said that a full complement of trains would be provided in both the directions during peak hours in the mornings and evenings.

Details of the trains withdrawn from the service on the B.B. & C.I. line are as follows:

From 0 hours to 7 hours:—From Churchgate to Andheri—4 trains. From Borivli to Churchgate—One train. From Andheri to Churchgate—three trains.

From 7 hours to 11 hours:—From Virar to Borivli—one train.

From 11 to 16 hours:—Between Churchgate and Bandra two trains each way i.e.—four trains.

16 to 20 hours:—From Andheri to Churchgate—two trains. From Bandra to Churchgate—one train. From Churchgate to Bandra—one train.

From 20 hours to 24 hours:—From Churchgate to Virar—one train. From Borivli to Churchgate—three trains. From Churchgate to Borivli—one train. From Churchgate to Andheri—one train.

ON THE G.I.P. LINES

Details of the cancellation of the trains on the GIP line are as under:

On the Main Line: Between noon and 4 p.m., two Kurla trains each way will be withdrawn. Between 8 p.m. and midnight, four Kurla trains, one Thana train, three Kalyan locals, each way (that is, from Victoria Terminus to the suburbs and vice versa) will be cancelled.

Between midnight and 7 a.m., three Kurla trains, one Thana train, and two Kalyan local trains will be withdrawn.

On the Harbour Branch: (In addition to the withdrawal of the 12 additional trains each way, introduced on and from September 3) —Between noon and 4 p.m., one Kurla and one Bandra train, each way, will be withdrawn.

Between 8 p.m. and midnight, one Thana, three Kurla and two Bandra trains will be cancelled.

Between midnight and 7 a.m., three Kurla trains and one Bandra train will be withdrawn.

...ich Manual Training High School.

PRESIDENT TO MEDIATE?

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 13 (P T I-Reuter): The Security Council faced with virtual deadlock in the Anglo-Persian oil dispute was expected by some diplomatic observers today to try to bypass the issue altogether and to empower its President to act as mediator.

The present deadlock was based on two major factors: (1) The British resolution reprimanding Persia for disobeying an International Court of Justice injunction and calling for renewed talks was by no means certain

(Continued on page 16)

GOODS TRAIN DERAILMENT

CALICUT, Oct. 13 (PTI): Thirteen wagons of a goods train coming from Pollachi capsized and seven others got derailed this morning between Pudunagaram and Palghat on the Palghat-Pollachi section, according to a report received here from Palghat. Two-and-a-half-furlong length of the track was damaged.

Through running is expected to be restored after two days.

Enquiries made of the public relations officer Southern Railways show three wagons were capsized and six wagons derailed in the accident.

New Cambodian Cabinet

SAIGON, Oct. 13 (Reuter): The Cambodian National Assembly today passed a vote of confidence in the new Democratic Party Government led by 42 year-old Premier Huy Kanthoul. Voting was 55 to 14.

The Democratic Party won 44 seats in the 78 seat Assembly in last month's elections.

President's Writ For Travancore

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13: President Rajendra Prasad issued a notification today calling upon the parliamentary constituencies in the states of Travancore-Cochin to elect members to the House of People before January 15, 1952. In accordance with the recommendations of the Election Commission.

Stop Press

U. N. DESTROYER SUNK?

LONDON, Oct 13 (PTI-Reuter): A North Korean communique quoted by Moscow radio tonight claimed that a United Nations destroyer was sunk off the Korean west coast near Wonsan during a bombardment of "peaceful inhabited localities".

TOKYO STUDENTS

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Police today broke up a road block by 30 students of Hokkaido University, who sought to stop fellow students working for the occupation forces. Two arrests were made.

Meanwhile, police here had raided about 50 Communist Party paper distribution centres, impounded documents and arrested one person on charges of anti-occupation activities.

STOKES ON OIL TALKS

LINTON (Cambridgeshire), Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Mr Richard Stokes, British Cabinet Minister who led Britain's oil negotiating mission to Persia, said here tonight "I dare say I shall go back there another day".

Holkar Batsmen Fail Badly

RANJI TROPHY CHAMPIONS LOSE 7 WKTS. FOR 189

INDORE, Oct. 13 (PTI).

HOLKAR, the Ranji Trophy champions, gave a timid display in scoring 189 runs for seven wickets on the opening day here today in their three-day cricket match against the M. C. C. The jute matting wicket of the Yeshwant Club grounds was all in favour of the batsmen. The ball rarely rose above the bails and did not turn much, but frequently kept low.

The Holkar average of 38 runs an hour could have been improved vastly if the batsmen had determinedly hit the loose and over-pitched balls. At least four Holkar wickets fell today due to weak and halfhearted strokes.

Holkar won the toss and batted first.

Holkar took a very bad start. Arjun Nayudu, who opened their innings with Nivsarkar, was back in the pavilion without any run on the board. Statham, who commenced the visitors' attack from the north end, got him leg before with the last ball. Nayudu covered up defensively at an inswinger and missed the ball which kept l.b.w. (0-1-0)

Mushtaq Ali was cheered all the way to the wicket as he came next. Left-arm Watkins was the other opening bowler. Nivsarkar placed him past point for the first run of the home team.

SARWATE COMES IN

There was little pace in the wicket and Statham and Watkins did not look like causing any trouble. But at 17, Mushtaq Ali fell in attempting his favourite shot—pulling the ball from the off and middle stumps around to the on. Mushtaq took a two to long leg off Watkins through this shot. Trying to repeat it off the next ball—this time towards mid on—he was beaten and bowled leg stump (17-2-10).

Former test all-rounder, Sarwate, came in next when his side was in a bad way. Sarwate and Nivsarkar were playing confidently, middling the ball well. Howard introduced off spinner Tattersall at the north end in place of Statham.

The batsmen were still very cautious Left-arm leg spinner, Hilton, took over from Watkins. Hilton bowled four successive maidens before Sarwate drove him beautifully past the extra cover for four. Sarwate followed up by pulling Hilton from outside the off-stump around to leg boundary.

At the other end Nivsarkar was also becoming enterprising. Tattersall started bowling round the wicket. Nivsarkar cut him for a two and stepped across to pull him off his pads to square leg boundary.

Bowling changes followed. Tattersall gave way to Watkins at 57. Five runs later Carr, left-arm off-spinner, replaced Hilton.

Carr succeeded immediately. Nivsarkar stepped out and drove inside and was stumped (64-3-27).

Lunch was taken at the fall of his wicket, Sarwate being un-

SCORING RATE POOR

Nimbalkar accompanied Sarwate to the wickets on resumption of play and started well, square cutting Carr for a four. He later drove Carr past the extra cover to reach the ropes again.

However, the scoring rate was still poor. At the other end Statham and Watkins had a short spell each before Tattersall came on at 89. Just before this Robertson had taken over the South end from Carr and Howard had a double off spin attack on.

The pitch gave little help to the bowlers However, the ball rarely lifted bail-high and stroke-play was difficult. Nimbalkar welcomed a short one from Robertson and promptly despatched it to the ropes through the covers.

The batsmen were now becoming more enterprising. Nimbalkar square cut Hilton, who had just taken over from Robertson, for a four taking the score to 102 in 187 minutes play. Nimbalkar was scoring mainly through cover and extra cover drives and found the boundary once each off Tattersall and Hilton.

SARWATE'S FIFTY

Statham was tried in place of Tattersall and Sarwate square cut him for a four to reach his individual 52 after batting for 185 minutes.

More bowling changes followed. Watkins returned to the North end and Tattersall came on at the South end for the first time.

Tattesall broke the partnership just before tea. Sarwate, who had pulled him high over the leg side fielders for a three and a two, tried to push him past Robertson at short square leg, who snapped up a good catch.

Sarwate batted solidly for nearly three and a half hours for his fifty-nine which included five boundaries (146-4-59).

Skipper Nayudu came in with just an over left for tea. At the interval there was no addition to the total and Nimbalkar was unbeaten with forty-eight.

NIMBALKAR'S HALF-CENTURY

Nimbalkar completed his individual fifty immediately on resumption of play after batting for two hours and ten minutes. His score included seven fours.

The new ball was taken at 152 by Statham and Watkins. Statham claimed a wicket immediately. He beat skipper Nayudu with a fast inswinger that just disloged the leg bail. Nayudu, erect and graceful in spite of his fifty-six years of age, had just then driven Watkins through the covers for a four and his followers were hoping for a good innings from the veteran (5-159).

Bhaya came in for the seventh wicket. Statham and Watkins were keeping a very good length. Nimbalkar asked for trouble when he tried to drive Watkins and edged him. Statham at second slip failed to fasten on to a high and stinging catch. Nimbalkar however did not stay much longer. He flashed his bat at Statham thrice in one over without connecting. In Statham's next over Nimbalkar tried to drive a good length inswinger and got his leg stump flattened.

Nimbalkar, except during the last ten minutes of his stay at the crease, batted very soundly and excelled in drives and cuts. His sixty-three included seven boundaries.

Bhaya and Gaekwad came together with five minutes to go for stumps. Gaekwad scored some enterprising runs, including a on-drive for four off Watkins, to take the total to 189 at close of play.

SCORE BOARD

HOLKAR (IST INNINGS)

Arjun Nayudu lbw Statham	0
Nivsarkar st. Brennan b Carr	27
Mushtak Ali b Watkins ..	10
Sarwate c Robertson b Tattersall	59
Nimbalkar b Statham	63
C. K. Nayudu b Statham	7
Jagdale c Brennan b Statham	9
Bhaya batting	2
Gaekwad batting	10
Extras	2
TOTAL (for seven wickets)	189

Fall of wickets: 1/0; 2/17, 3/64, 4/146, 5/159, 6/171, 7/178.

Bowling Analysis: Statham 16-5-26-4; Watkins 27-9-64-1; Tattersall 21-9-47-1; Hilton 14-7-23-0; Carr 7-1-20-1; Robertson 5-2-7-0.

W. INDIES TO FIELD STRONG SIDE FOR TESTIMONIAL

SYDNEY, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The West Indies have selected a probable test team for the opening match of their Australian tour here on October 20.

This one day match is a testimonial game for Bill Ferguson, the veteran scorer and baggage-man.

The team is John Goddard (capt), Jeff Stollmeyer, Alan Rae, Frank Worrell, Everton Weekes, Clyde Walcott, Gerry Gomez, Bob Christiani, Prior Jones, Sonny Ramadhin and Alf Valentine.

The remaining five members of the touring team—W. Ferguson, S. Guillen, K. Richards, D. Atkinson and J. Trim—will play in the opposing side which will also include former Australian test players.

NBA To Stick Fast To 6-Month Rule

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The National Boxing Association of America is to take strong action in future to see that champions defend their titles within the stipulated six months.

According to a statement from the NBA, a champion who fails to comply after appropriate warnings will be stripped of his crown six months and one day after gaining or last defending it. The dethroned champion may then be included in a list of logical contenders rated by the NBA to take part in elimination bouts to determine a new champion. Title holders will get ample warning of the amount of time left and also information regarding challengers from the NBA.

British 'Covered' Title For Paish

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Geoff Paish, British Davis Cup player, today won the men's British Covered Court Lawn Tennis title at the Queen's Club here. In the final he defeated Ignacy Tloczynski, former Polish international 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

The women's title was won by 21-year old Mrs. Susan Partridge, who beat Miss Jean Walker Smith, Britain's number one by 6-4, 6-4, to gain her first victory of international championship.

TATAS SURPRISED BY AMATEURS

Satiranjan Shield Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY AMATEURS created a mild stir at the Cooperage when they eliminated Tata Sports Club by two goals to one in the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament this evening.

There were hardly any people to watch this match between two senior league sides and the Amateurs who had earned a reputation for themselves in the first half as giant-killers lived up to it to nose out their redoubtable opponents who had four state players in their ranks, Peter Ferrao, Gurprasad, Krishnan and Perumal.

Both sides had an equal share of the exchanges and the Amateurs took the lead in the twentieth minute of the first session through right extreme Laxman who raced down the wing evading defender after defender, scored a fine solo goal.

Amateurs changed ends with a slender one goal lead but they failed to hold on to it, for Tatas exerting pressure saw more of the ball and secured the equaliser through Anthony their right winger.

With both teams level exciting soccer was served up and the rival goals were visited frequently and the Amateurs found the net once again before the end through Krishna who lifted the ball over the head of onrushing Gurprasad to give his side victory from a pass by Laxman.

The teams were:

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sanjiva; Mani and Puthram; Roberts, Uchil and Aithappa; Laxman, Rajling, Shesappa, Krishna and Salvador.

TATA S.C.: Gurprasad; Papen Jr. and Govind; J. Goes, Krishnan and Damodar; Anthony, Lelis, P. Ferrao, Perumal, and Balan.

Terry Allen Out To Regain World Title

LONDON, October 13 (PTI-Reuter): Terry Allen, who lost his world flyweight title to Dado Marino in August 1950 leaves tomorrow night on the first stage of his quest to regain the championship.

He will be accompanied by his manager Johnny Sharpe and departs from London airport at midnight being due in New York on Monday morning. They leave for Los Angeles on Tuesday night, arriving Wednesday and will stay for about a week for training.

They then go on to Honolulu where Allen meets Marino on November 1.

W. INDIA SQUASH COMMENCES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Only four matches were decided this evening on the opening day of the Western India Open Squash Championship on the Cricket Club of India courts.

Top-seeded Rajkumar Narpat Singh, winner of the singles title for the last three years, won his round against D. P. Tapuriah, more convincingly than the scores in the second and third games indicated.

The evening's most interesting match—that between A. B. Billimoria and Dhun Mistry, ended unfortunately at the end of the fourth game, after the two had been two-all, Dhun Mistry, retiring before the deciding game could be started.

The results were:

Men's Singles

A. B. Billimoria beat D. K. Mody 9-5, 8-10, 7-9, 9-6 (retired); Rajkumar Narpat Singh beat D. P. Tapuriah 9-1, 9-7, 10-8; A. P. Kapadia beat C. V. Mariwalla 9-2, 9-0, 9-0; K. Dewan beat 6-9, 7-9, 4-6 (retired).

THE DRAWS

The draws for the Professionals Singles, Junior's Singles and the Women's Singles was also held this evening. India's champion professional Abdul Bari, who did not participate in last year's tournament, enjoys the pride of place among the eleven professional who have entered for the Western India Professional Singles. Miss Perin Nazir, who is the holder of the women's title, is defending her title this year, and is top-seeded among the six women who will compete for the Western India title for women. Seven junior players will vie for the Western India Junior Singles Championship.

The draws are:—

Professional Singles

Abdul Barie bye; Shinde D. L. vs Khan Din; S. Yussuff vs 'A' Player; L. R. Shinde bye. Umer Khan bye; Sher Ali vs Sheo Nath; Bhiwa Dagdoo vs Francis Jamaluddin bye.

Women's Singles

Miss Perin Nazir vs Miss Prem Kode; 'A' Player vs Miss R. Malhotra; Miss Tehmi Vakil vs 'B' Player; Mrs. J. D. Kania vs Miss Kumud Apte.

Juniors Singles

Arvind L. Apte vs 'A' Player; Teufique A. Chinoy vs Russi K. Billimoria; Jayendra S. Mehta vs Vedprakash Sehgal; Narendraroy Motibhai Patel vs Nazir G. Chinoy.

OVERCONFIDENCE COSTS MYSORE POLICE MATCH

President's Estate Team Enters Durand Cup Quarter-Final

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13.

THE PRESIDENT'S ESTATE FOOTBALL CLUB made a lucky entry into the quarter-final of the Durand Cup Football Tournament today, beating their far superior opponents, Mysore State Police, by two goals to one.

The result was complete reverse of the exchanges. The Mysore footballers who virtually camped in the home side area for the major part of the game could score only once.

Over-confidence on the part of their forwards led to innumerable short passes inside the goal area, with a gaping goal before them. A number of sitters were wasted by their forwards who kicked either wide or feebly. Their left out, Balan, was the worst sinner in this respect, who wasted hand, pitted against a better opponent capitalised the two chances that came their way, to win the match.

Mysore dominated the game right from the beginning and, much against the run of play, the home team took the lead in the twelgth minute through their left inner Dalal. The latter banged the ball from close after centre forward Ramans header rebounded into play touching the bar. In the twentieth minute Mysore left inner Barakullah equalised with a perfect lob. Soon after the home team goal had a narrow escape when centre forward Nari's hefty kick touched the cross piece.

Mysore had all the attacking in the second half except in the twenty-fifth minute, when Karamchand gathered a stray pass and, off his centre, Chaman scored the winner. The belated Mysore effort at scoring proved of no avail.

The teams were:-

MYSORE STATE POLICE: Nanda, Jaganathan & Alexander; Basheer, Shanmugam and Thimaiah, Anthony, Pushpara,, Nari, Barakullah and Balan.

PRESIDENT'S ESTATE: Pratab Singh, Sahadev, and John, Nanka, Long and Girdhari, Karamchand, Nanak, Chaman, Daulat and Dass.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A solitary goal scored by inside-left D. R. Foster in the second half helped Laughton Institute to snatch both the points from Young Labour in the second division of the Indian Football League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Earlier Bhoiwada Football Club and Reserve Bank shared two goals and points in same competition. Shahoo scored for Bhoiwada in the first half while left-wing Buskar put Reserve Bank in terms in the second half.

GEORGIAN CUP

Despite playing extra time Dhirubandu and Lalit "B" failed to come to a decision. The game ended in 2-2 draw in the first round of the Georgian Cup Tournament.

Dhirubandu scored one goal in each half through K. S. More and Ramchandra while Mann and Chandrakant scored for the Lalit in the second half.

Marshall Leads In World Billiard Championships

LONDON, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter):

ROBERT MARSHALL, the forty-two year old Australian champion, was 474 points ahead of Frank Edwards, England's title holder at the end of the first day of the two-day world billiard championships final at Burroughes Hall here.

The close scores were Marshall (in play) 1744, Edwards 1270.

Playing billiards with almost mechanical perfection Marshall outstripped his opponent from the start and had a lead of 656 points at the interval. But Edwards fought back and made a magnificent recovery in the second half when he reduced his deficit. After the Australian had made a break of 255 to go to 851 points ahead Edwards hit back with a run of 115 followed by 345, the finest championship break of his career.

INTER-SERVICES SQUASH

POONA, Oct. 13.

Lt-Col K. K. Khanna and Major K. C Anand today crossed the Semi-Final Hurdles in the Inter-Service Squash Racket Championship which is being played at the Rajendrasinhji Institute, Poona, by beating Captain K. G. Singh and Col. N. S. Bhagat respectively.

Anand and Bhagat played first. In spite of his excellent placings which won him the first game, Bhagat could not hold out against Anand whose height and stamina stood him in good stead. The second match between Khanna and Singh was a tame affair. Capt Singh was no match for the swift-footed Lt-Col. Khanna whose good placings did the trick. Khanna won in three straight sets.

The result was:—

Maj. K. C. Anand beat Col. N. S. Bhagat (9-10, 9-4, 9-2, 9-5); Lt-Col. K K Khanna beat Capt. K. G Singh (9-4, 9-3, 9-1).

The final will be played tomorrow.

BELL'S NARROW WIN OVER OLEK

MANCHESTER, Oct. 12.

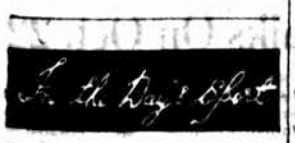
Frank Bell (Britain) narrowly outpointed Stephan Olek the former French heavyweight champion over ten rounds here today.

The decision received a mixed reception for Olek's clear weaving and superior inside work had won him a great deal of applause. Bell had taken a lead early in the fight but many thought that Olek's attacks in the last two rounds had won him the bout.—PTI-Reuter.

Newsreel Concentrates On Sports Events

The resumption of public interest in outdoor games and big tournaments with the end of the monsoon is reflected in the latest issue of the Indian News Review, which represents a varied 'Sportsfolio'. The items include the arrival of the M.C.C. team and their first match with the combined Universities XI in Bombay, the finals of the Santosh Memorial Football tournament, also played in Bombay, and the all-India rugby finals played in Madras.

The countrywide observance of Gandhi Jayanti heads the ten-minute newsreel.



FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-25 p.m. The Rest vs. Goa XI (Final of Zonal Tournament).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-10 p.m. Kohinoor Mills vs Youth Union (Div. IV Championship Round). 4-10 p.m. Khanderao Vijay vs Wimco. 5-15 p.m. I. C. L. "A" vs Times of India (Calian Cup Final Replay).

SQUASH

Cricket Club of India

5 p.m. Western India Championship.

REMILITARISATION OF ITALY

Pravda's Charges

LONDON, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The official Soviet newspaper Pravda said today the "remilitarisation of Italy is becoming a fact", according to a Tass agency message received in London.

In an article commenting on yesterday's Soviet note on Western proposals for a revision of the Italian Peace Treaty Pravda said "new military formations under the guise of police detachments, civil defence and carabinier garrisons are being formed. The aerodrome network is being expanded in contravention of the Peace Treaty. Rearmament and production of up to date jet aircraft is being developed."

"Irrefutable facts prove that the Italian Government egged on by United States Government circles have been violating for some time past the articles of the Peace Treaty".

The paper added that the inclusion of Italy in the North Atlantic Bloc was a violation of the Peace Treaty.

DRUGS ACT EXTENDED TO PART "B" STATES

NEW DELHI, October 13 (PTI): The provisions of the Drugs Act, 1940 have recently been extended to Part "B" States, except Jammu and Kashmir under the Part "B" State (Laws) Act 1951, it is learned.

Instructions have been issued to all Part "B" States requesting them to frame rules under the Drugs Act, on the lines of rules already in force in Part "B" and "C" States, with a view to taking further steps for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act in their areas.

TENANCY REFORMS IN PEPSU

PATIALA, Oct. 13 (PTI): The PEPSU Government, in a press note issued today, announced that the question of introducing further tenancy forms in the State would be considered on receipt of the report of the High-powered Agrarian Reforms Committee constituted by the Government of India. The Committee recently concluded its labours.

The remission of land revenue and grant of subsidies and loans as relief in the famine-afflicted Mahendergarh District are under active consideration of the PEPSU Government.

LAW AND ORDER IS PERFECT IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 13 (PTI): Mr P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister of Madras, said here today that the law and order situation in the State had been satisfactory.

"There have been no incidents in any of the Andhra districts, not even in Kurnool, the district bordering Telengana", he told a press conference.

Mr. Raja said 54 Communists detenus were now on parole.

American Penetration

LONDON, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Government newspaper "Izvestia" today said "American oil companies are trying to penetrate into Persia", according to a Tass agency received in London.

"Their tenacles are closing round Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Israel, Syria, the Lebanon and other countries in the Near East", the paper said.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

Previous Closing	36.59
Today's Opening	36.47
Difference	—12
Today's Closing	36.48
Difference	—11

OIL DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 13)

of obtaining the required majority for votes in the Council.

(2) Persia has categorically rejected any action by the Security Council in a dispute which it considers to be outside the jurisdiction of the United Nations. The Council's competence will probably be challenged on Monday by Persian Premier Dr. Mossadeq.

Some diplomatic observers here believed the procedure on Monday, when the Council resumes its debate, might result in an indefinite adjournment during which the President Brazil's Senhor Muniz would be encouraged to bring the two parties together.

Monday's Council session is scheduled to open with the tabling of the British resolution and Sir Gladwyn Jebb, chief British delegate, will explain its terms and the motives of the British Government in drafting it.

This will be followed by a 40-page statement from Dr Mossadeq, which is expected to voice Persia's opposition to any United Nations "interference".

These proceedings are expected to take up the entire afternoon session. Council members may then adjourn for a day or two to study Dr. Mossadeq's statement and consult their Governments

KING GEORGE ON THE WAY TO RECOVERY

LONDON Oct. 13, (PTI-Reuter): King George Sixth now well on the way to recovery after his serious lung operation may soon be ready to start his convalescene, it was learnt here last night.

He will probably go to his parkland home at Windsor, 22 miles from London, where the Royal lodge overlooking Windsor forest is being prepared.

In their first bulletin for five days and nineteenth since his operation King's five doctors said today: "The King has continued to make uninterrupted progress."

The doctors are believed to be fuly satisfied or the absence of any complications during the post operative period usually fraught with danger in lung resection.

LET NOT YOUR CAR 'GO TO PIECES!'

Owners Warned Against Thieves

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thefts of motor cars are still reported to the Police. It is surprising that the motor car owners are not in the least careful as to how they park their cars in the open during the nights, to find it missing the next morning.

In a recent case, reported to the Police, Motor Car No. BMY/6331, Standard make, Sedan, 14 H.P., 1947 Model, with Chassis No. ED-9552 LD, and Engine No. ED-9607 E, was parked in the Walkeshwar Road area in the open from where it was stolen. The car still remains untraced.

It is possible that the culprit will, in all probabilities, dismantle the car and may dispose of the same, or may drive it outside the limits of Greater Bombay and sell it in the mofussil.

The Police will appreciate any information from motor car dealers and specially merchants in motor car accessories, should any person approach them with spare parts or otherwise. Merchants in the mofussil are also requested to inform the Police, in case the culprit or culprits make any deal with them for the sale of the car in question.

PICK-POCKETS

Cases still continue to be reported to the Police where passengers travelling in buses, tram cars and trains, particularly during rush hours, have been singled out as "victims" by pick-pockets.

Members of the public particularly those who travel in trains, especially those who visit Bombay from the mofussil are particularly warned about the activities of these criminals.

FOUR-POWER PROPOSAL TO EGYPT

(Continued from Page 12)

was decided the existing British defence arrangements in Egypt under the 1936 treaty would be maintained.

The British Government will stand firm on its existing treaty rights until a satisfactory agreement has been reached with Egypt on the basis of the new proposals, it was understood here.

It is responsible for supplying arms and equipment to the Egyptian forces under the 1936 treaty.

ABOUT SUDAN

The British Government submitted separate proposals in Cairo today on the future of the Sudan. These were understood to declare Britain's policy as:

1. There shall be no change in the status of the Sudan without consultation with the Sudanese people.
2. The Sudanese shall have complete freedom to decide their own ultimate political future.
3. Provision shall be made to accelerate the independence movement in the Sudan.

Britain is willing to discuss the defence and Sudan issues separately with the Egyptian Government.

But if no agreement is reached on the Sudan, Britain will regard the Sudan provisions in the 1936 treaty as still in force, even though the proposed Middle East Defence Pact would supercede other parts of the treaty.

The proposed Middle Eastern Command, it is understood will be a "projection" of the North Atlantic Treaty organisation.

BRITISH C.-IN-C.

It is likely to have a British Commander-in-Chief, though no final decision has been taken.

The proposals were completed during the Three-Power conferences in Washington last month and in Ottawa at the recent meetings of the North Atlantic Ministerial Council.

By joining the Middle Eastern Command, Egypt would become eligible to receive modern weapons like jet aircraft and certain types of tanks which Britain has recently been unable to supply because of her priority obligations to members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisations.

INNER COUNCIL MEETS

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Egyptian Cabinet's Inner Council met at noon soon after Foreign Minister Salah-el-Din Pasha, who was originally to have attended a meeting of the Arab League Political Committee reported instead to the Prime Minister who summoned the winter council urgently.

Meanwhile the British, French and Turkish Ambassadors conferred with Mr. Jefferson Caffery at the American Embassy.

There has been considerable diplomatic and political activity, which it was believed will be maintained throughout the week-end.

The Egyptian Cabinet is due to hold its weekly ordinary meeting tomorrow before returning to Cairo on Monday to see the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty abrogation legislation through Parliament.

British Troops Alerted

NICOSIA, (Cyprus), Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Local press reports said today that "considerable British forces" here, including paratroops, were under orders to be ready to go to the Suez Canal Zone to reinforce British bases there.

There was no confirmation of these reports from official sources.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CONCERN

PRETORIA, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Government said today that Egypt's decision to abrogate the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty raised issues of major importance to the Union.

"The Union Government have consistently hoped that the Government of Egypt would be willing to co-operate with other interested powers in the defence of this vital region," the statement added.

"M. G." On Iraq's Demand

MANCHESTER, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The "Manchester Guardian" said today that if Britain could "go to meet" Prime Minister Nuri Pasha of Iraq in his demands for a treaty revision "we shall be strengthening the hand of a friend."

Noting that Nuri Pasha was in London a few weeks ago to discuss what he had in mind and was now consulting his colleagues at home before putting his proposals before Parliament the 'Guardian' commented "he goes about it the right way."

Egypt Wants To Learn Arms-Making

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt's War Minister Mustapha Nosrat Pasha said here today he was visiting Sweden to study Swedish methods of arms-making.

The Minister, who is understood to have arrived in Stockholm at the beginning of the week, said Egypt was building arms factories and might find Swedish experience useful.

"We already have a number of Swedish experts working in Egypt and want more," the War Minister told a press conference.

BUSINESS INTEGRITY AT LOW EBB

(Continued from page 12)

also stood in the way of rapid industrialisation of the country. If the latter objective was to be reached, basic industry or capital goods industry should be established in the country. Private enterprise, however, was for 'quick profits' which could only be made in the consumer goods industry. It was here that Planned Economy assumed its true meaning and significance, he added.

NOTE OF WARNING

He sounded a warning that if the "problem of food, clothing and shelter was not solved within a reasonable period of time" the masses would be inclined "to try anything that gives promise of a better order." The preservation of inherited democratic values and a rational distribution of wealth, he concluded, were the two prime needs of the country at the present moment.

Earlier Mr. W. W. Wagh, President of the Chamber, welcoming Mr. Gorwala said that the Chamber was "today the one central, influential and systematically-working regional or territorial organisation of the Maharashtra area of Bombay State." He charged the Government with following a weak, vacillating and unsteady policy in the economic sphere. He said that it was surprising that after years of experience there was no smooth working of controls in the country. He paid a tribute to Mr. Gorwala for his efficiency, integrity and independence of outlook.

INDUSTRY'S APOLOGIA

Mr. L. S. Dabholkar, Vice-President of the Chamber, in proposing a vote of thanks said that the country was passing through a period of transition and therefore in his opinion it was premature to pass a judgment on the subject under discussion. He refuted that private enterprise had proved a "total failure" and asserted that it did not deserve to be "black-listed". He had full faith that with the passage of time Indians would rise to the occasion and brighten the name of the country to which they belonged. On the question of labour relations Mr. Dabholkar said that he fully agreed that labour was not a part and parcel of machinery, but of the industry.

A novel feature of the meeting was that each guest stood up introduced himself to the gathering.

A musical programme was presented on the occasion.

Beware Of Cargoes From Russia

NEW YORK, Oct 13 (PTI-Reuter): The International Longshoremen's Association has warned shipping companies that their ships are likely to be delayed for long periods if Russian cargoes are suspected. Unlabelled packages from Sweden would be viewed suspiciously. Goods from the Soviet Union are shipped to Sweden and then repacked before being loaded on American-bound ships.

Force Will Be Met By Force

BRITAIN WARNS EGYPT

LONDON, October 13 (UPA).

FOREIGN SECRETARY Herbert Morrison warned on Friday night that any attempt to oust British troops from the Suez Canal Zone by force would be met by force.

Mr. Morrison said he would not submit to Egypt's abrogating the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

"We have certain military facilities freely entered into by Egypt in 1936," he told an election meeting. "She has no right unilaterally to bring the treaty to an end and she cannot do it."

Morrison's speech came after he conferred urgently with Britain's Chiefs of Staff to map strategy on rapid-fire developments in the Middle East.

In his speech the Foreign Minister said that he believed Egypt was "pursuing a foolish course" and added: "We are not occupying them. We are not interfering with their Government. We have certain military facilities freely entered into in the treaty of 1936. Egypt has no right to bring that treaty unilaterally and by herself to an end and she cannot do it.

Herbert Morrison

"I am not going to submit, the Government is not going to submit and the British people cannot submit to one party to a treaty of that kind, which is vitally important to the defence of the Middle East and the free world, to say it is off. It cannot be done. We are there and we have a right to be there and we shall stand absolutely firm in exercising our undoubted rights until some new agreed arrangements come along to be substituted for it.

Asked if Britain was going to stand fast in Egypt if it meant force he replied: "We should not start force but if somebody else does start then our people will defend themselves and the Government will support them in so doing. But we much prefer an amicable settlement of the whole problem of Middle East defence".

SYRIAN PRESS HAILS IRAQ'S MOVE

Revision Of Treaty

DAMASCUS, Oct. 13. (PTI-Reuter): Syrian political circles and press today welcomed the news of Iraq's bid to secure a revision of treaty relations with Britain.

Newspapers observed that unlike Egypt, Iraq was ready to adopt negotiations as a basis for reviewing her relations with Britain but they expressed doubt whether negotiations would realise Iraq's aspirations.

The Syrian opponents of the Syrian-Iraqi Union have concentrated their main criticism on the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty which they consider inconsistent with Iraq's sovereign rights.

On the other hand Union advocates in Syria have found in the Iraqi move strong support for their viewpoint.

Both houses of the Egyptian Parliament have replied to Syria's greetings and have thanked the Syrian Parliament for its "noble stand for the sister country"

The independent morning paper Alefba praised Syria's request to the United Nations for including the Moroccan question in its agenda saying that "after marked hesitation" Syria had taken the right course in supporting this cause even if it meant damaging the existing mutual interest between France and Syria

CRY OF 'HOLY WAR'

CAIRO, Oct. 13 (UPA).

MILLIONS of Moslems were urged by their priests on Friday in fiery speeches from mosques throughout the nation to prepare for a "holy war" as the Government was reported making plans to starve the British garrison out of the Suez Canal zone.

Moslem priests told the Faithful that they must be ready to lay down their lives, if necessary, in the holy war "for the freedom of Egypt and the victory of Islam."

In one Cairo mosque fanatical followers of Mohammed heard their leaders demand immediate proclamation of a 'Jehad' or holy war. Inflammatory appeals were made before prayers began on this Moslem sabbath.

Imams or priests told 3,000,000 faithful throughout Egypt that the time has come when they must be ready to fight.

Diplomatic observers believe Moslem religious sentiment was being fanned in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute much as it was in Iran in the dispute with Britain over oil nationalization.

LONDON: A British War Office spokesman said last night the transfer of the First Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment from Trieste to the Sudan was not connected with the present controversy there.

Egypt will be free to side with either East or West according to her interests when the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 is abrogated and foreign policy coordination of the two countries is thus ended, the Foreign Ministry's legal Counsellor said here today.

MIDDLE EAST DEFENCE

ANKARA: The Western Chiefs of Staff arrived here by plane today from Athens and immediately opened crucial talks with high Turkish officials on the creation of a powerful defence network in the explosive Middle East (adds the UPA).

General Omar Bradley, United States Chief of Staff, Britain's Field Marshal Sir William Slim and France's General Charles Francois Lechtre started negotiations on Turkey's part in NATO. arrangements which are scheduled to continue until Sunday night.

Informed sources said military talks are expected to result in plans for a Middle East defence system attached to NATO and that a decision is likely on the Commander-in-Chief for this area.

Sources said the agenda also provides for decisions on these strategic points: (1) Location of Middle East headquarters which may be established in Turkey, and (2) Relationship between this headquarters and SHAPE headquarters of General Dwight Eisenhower.

Churchill Hits At 'Greatest' Fall Of Britain

WOODFORD, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill said last night that the last six years of Socialist rule in Britain had marked the "greatest fall in her rank and stature in the world since the loss of the American colonies nearly 200 years ago."

"Our oriental Empire has been liquidated; our resources squandered; the pound sterling is only worth three quarters of what it was when Mr. Attlee took over from me," he told his constituents in an election speech here.

Britain's influence among nations now was less than it had ever been in any period since he could remember.

"Abadan, the Sudan and Bevan are the trio of Misfortunes." Churchill said in his opening attack on the Labour Government in the wake of the British evacuation of Iran, Egypt't move to take over the Sudan and Suez Canal zone and the success of leftwing rebel Aneurin Bevan within the Labour Party (adds the UPA)

Churchill centered his attack in his speeches on a statement by Prime Minister Clement Attlee that the Labour Party had only six years to clean up the "mess of centuries."

THE TITAN

Churchill said the "mess of centuries" was what Britain represented in 1945 when Attlee took office—"when she emerged honoured and respected from one end of the world to the other by friend and foe alike after the most glorious victory for freedom But at last a giant and titan appears to clear up the mess of centuries Alas, he cries he had only six years to do it in. We had endured these six years Our Empire has been liquidated, our resources have been squandered, The pound sterling is only worth three quarters of what it was when Mr. Attlee took over from me. Our influence among nations is now less than it had ever been in any period since I remember. Now the titan wants another term of office."

SOUTH INDIAN TEMPLE MUSIC IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 13. (PTI-Reuter): Authentic South Indian temple music was performed last night by Miss Visalakshi before the Institute of Contemporary

Singing ancient songs in Telegu and accompanying herself skilfull on a vina, Miss Visalakshi kept to the purest classical forms While she illustrated the significance of temple dancing her neice illustrated by the movement

Dr. Ganole Bake of the School of Oriental Studies, who presided said Indian dancing has often presented merely as an entertainment Here was a bit of the real thing.

PERON MAY LEAVE

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): All radical members walked out of the Chamber of Deputies here after two of them were ruled out of order in pressing for the reasons behind President Peron's request for leave of absence

Observers here were speculating today whether the President might leave the country during the six-month leave granted him by the Congress last night.

In his message to Congress, President Peron said only that he wanted to "step aside temporarily" during the period of the general election on November 11.

Diamond Found In African Mine

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 13 (PTI): A diamond that experts say is worth between 100,000 and 150,000 sterling had been found at the Premier Diamond Mine near Pretoria, it was reported today.

The stone weighs 265 and half carats and is of excellent quality. It is two-and-half inches long, one-and-half inches wide and upto five-eighths of an inch thick.

Revolt Foiled In Venezuela

TERRORISTS' PLANS UNEARTHED

CARACAS (VENEZUELA), Oct. 13 (UPA): The Government announced on Friday that it had foiled a revolt timed to start on Friday afternoon with a series of terrorist attacks during Columbus Day ceremonies.

A communique from the Interior Department Press Office charged that members of the outlawed Action Democratic Party had planned the revolt.

It said that a secret bomb factory near Columbus Square was to be the headquarters for the "terrorist plan". It said that the factory was discovered when a dynamite bomb exploded in it killing one man and injuring another who is believed to be a former member of the outlawed party

MANHUNT IN PARIS

PARIS: Police last night pushed an all-out manhunt for a band of plastic bomb terrorists who struck the city for the eighth time in two months blasting the headquarters of the Communist-sponsored "France USSR Association."

Police admitted they still had no clues to the identity of the gang.

Wagons Confiscated

BERLIN, Oct. 13. (PTI-Reuter): East German Frontier police at Mrenborn today confiscated two mail wagons from the regular trains between Berlin and East Germany, West Berlin City authorities announced.

The East German Police also sent back to West Germany one wagon from the Hanover-Berlin mail train saying it was not properly loaded.

Escapes From Yugoslavia

UDINE, Northern Italy, Oct. 13.—(PTI-Reuter): A former Secretary of ex King Peter of Yugoslavia Vuljenovic Miljeke fled across the Italo-Yugoslav frontier near here last night and asked the Italian authorities for political asylum.

Milljeke escaped from Yugoslavia with his wife and five-year-old daughter.

Envoy Introduced

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—(PTI)- Reuter): The New Indian Minister in Vienna Mr. N. Raghavan was introduced to the Allied Council at the beginning of its session yesterday.

Mr. Raghavan, who holds the rank fo an Ambassador is accredited to Switzerland and the Vatican as well as Austria.

NOTHING SPECTACULAR: The United States has no spectacular atomic weapons, Democratic Senator Lyndon Johnson, Head of the Senate's Preparedness Investigating Sub-Committee, said in a radio interview in Dallas, Texas.

Kindness Cost Him His Life

NAGPUR, Oct. 12 (I.S.): Kindness shown to a beggar cost one Mr. Pundalik his life yesterday, when he fell a victim to the fatal injuries of a knife at the hands of a rickshaw-wala.

Mr. Pundalik, a cycle-repairer saw a rickshaw-wala severely beating a poor beggar in the street. He remonstrated and called upon him to desist. After some time, however, the rickshaw-wala returned with a big clasp knife and made a dastardly attack on Pundalik who was engaged in his work. He died even before he could be removed to a hospital. The rickshaw-wala was put under arrest. Police investigation is in progress.

TRADE WITH TIBET

Indian Merchants 'Worried'

KALIMPONG, Oct. 13, (PTI): No Tibetan wool had arrived yet at Pharyjang, Tibetan business centre 150 miles from here, for export to India though the season is on, it was learned here today.

Indian merchants importing about one lakh maunds of Tibetan wool annually were reported "worried" about future trade with Tibet. Trade circles here were inclined to attribute the present deadlock to (1) the policy of no trade with Communist countries by the U.S.A. which used to consume 75 per cent of Tibetan wool and (2) the possibility of Tibetan wool being diverted to Communist China

An estimated 45,000 maunds of Tibetan wool imported last year is said to be still lying in storage in India on account of "America's reluctance to purchase them."

New Hybrid Cotton Crop Produced

ETTAYAPURAM, Oct. 13 (PTI): The agricultural research station at Koilpatti in Tinnevelly district has invented K-2 cotton crop through the process of hybridization.

Mr. B. W. Ponniah, Superintendent of the station told the Press Trust of India that the crop had the "stamina" to withstand untimely and heavy rains.

Ontario Crowds Greet Royal Visitors

KINGSTON, Oct. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Widly-cheering Ontario crowds yesterday broke down police barriers as Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburg stopped at small-town railway stations on the line from Ottawa to Toronto.

The royal couple opened the Ontario phase of their tour with a 15-minute visit to flag-decked Cornwall.

Later they stopped at Brockville, Kingston and Trenton on their way to Toronto—Canada's second largest City.

THAKIN NU INVITES SUKIMAN TO DELHI

Tripartite Talks On Oct. 22

RANGOON, October 13 (PTI-Reuter).

THAKIN NU, the Burmese Premier, has invited the Indonesian Premier, Dr. Mohamed Sukiman, to visit New Delhi for a tripartite conference with the Indian Premier, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, on October 22 and 23, the Foreign Ministry announced last night.

The invitation to Dr. Sukiman was with Mr. Nehru's knowledge it was stated.

The Ministry said that about two months ago the Indian and Burmese Prime Ministers agreed to meet in implementation of the recently concluded Indian-Burmese treaty of friendship and it was felt Indonesia might also be invited.

The Foreign Ministry described as "malicious and without foundation" local press reports of an alleged rupture in relations between India and Indonesia recently.

The reports of an "alleged misunderstanding between India and Indonesia were interested propaganda," it said.

Press reports here said Thakin Nu's Delhi visit was intended to mediate between India and Indonesia on misunderstanding over the Japanese peace treaty.

Atomic Submarine

WASHINGTON, October 13. (PTI-Reuter).

An official American Navy publication says the "gigantic" atomic-powered submarines of the future could attain underwater speeds as high as 35 knots.

One of these submarines is being built for the Navy.

The best submerged speed expected of the latest conventionally powered underwater craft, not yet tested, is about 25 knots at "all out".

The publication "all hands" issued by the Navy's Bureau of Personnel, quoted officials as saying that "single charge" of uranium could propel the submarine "tens of thousands of miles."

The article said that atomic powered submarine would achieve virtual "independence from air." It could remain submerged as long as the crew could stand their restricted quarters and there was enough air for them, it said.

Conventional submarines must be surfaced to obtain air for their diesel systems or to recharge their batteries.

The article quoting "navy planners" said "just as the ironclad superseded the frigate, just as the carrier had superseded the battleship so—might the deadnaught of the deep—the future submarine—become the capital ship of tomorrow."

HYDERABAD LEFTIST PARTIES UNITE

Call For Removal Of Ban On Communist Party

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 13 (UPI).

THE election manifesto of seven leftist organisations, which have entered into an electoral alliance and formed the "People's Democratic Front", was released to the press today.

This new party includes the All India Trade Union Congress, the League of Socialist Workers, the Workers' and Peasants party, etc., and it will issue tickets to individual Communists also.

The manifesto, among other things, advocates the disintegration of Hyderabad state, abolition of the system of Rajpramukhs and debarment of the Nizam from holding any such post.

For a solution of the Telengana problem, the manifesto suggests annulment of all evictions on land effected during the last three years; abolition of zamindari and fixing a maximum ceiling of land; lifting of the ban on the Communist Party and Andhra Mahasabha and of free movement for all democratic organisations and the people.

Further, it seeks to strengthen the secular ideals of the state and protects the rights of minorities; lends support to the hindu code bill; advocates planned and controlled economy, cessation from the British Commonwealth of nations and working for peace and mutual aid with the neighbouring countries of Pakistan, Burma, Russia and China.

A H T U C's CALL

The All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress, a leftist organisation, has urged the state Government to release all those now in detention and to lift the ban on the Communist Party and the Andhra Mahasabha in order to ensure free and fair elections in the state and facilitate restoration of peaceful conditions in Telengana.

MANIPUR RED LEADER DEAD: ILLNESS

IMPHAL, Oct. 12 (UPI): The Communist leader of Manipur Irabat Singh, who had gone underground since 1945 died of illness at the Indo-Burma border village of Mintha, in Manipur State on September 27 last according to a report received here today. The government had announced last year a reward of Rs. 10,000 for his arrest.

This was disclosed by a group of P V O's of the area who had recently surrendered at Tamu, a Burmese township on Indo-Burma border.

Irabat Singh was the principal accused in the Manipur Communist Conspiracy Case.

Assam Congress Candidates

GAUHATI, Oct. 13 (PTI): The Assam Congress Election Board has completed selection of all but 28 candidates to contest the 166 seats in the State Assembly and 12 seats to the House of People. The list has been forwarded to the Central Election Board.

The 15 seats to be filled up are those reserved for scheduled tribes from the six autonomous districts.

Among those selected include five women, three for the State Assembly and two for the House of People.

All the present Cabinet Ministers of Assam, excepting Supply and Publicity Minister Mr. Mohendra Mohan Chaudhury are understood to have sought election to the State Assembly while Mr. Bimalaprasad Chaliha, General Secretary of the Assam Congress and Mr. Laksheswar Barua, Speaker of the State Assembly are not contesting any seat. Mr. Mohendra Mohan Chaudhury is standing for election to the House of People.

Others nominated for the House of People include: Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury, Mr. Devakanta Barua, Mr. Jogen Hazarika (all members of the present Parliament). Mr. Surendranath Barooah (Union Deputy Minister), Mr. Mohammed Saadullah, former Premier of Assam, and Mr. Nibaran Laskar, Deputy Minister of Assam.

The Election Board sat for nearly three weeks at Gauhati to nominate Congress candidates and interviewed over four hundred persons.

RED LEADER'S HOPE

HYDERABAD, Oct. 13 (PTI): Mr. A. K. Gopalan, member of the Central Election Board of the Communist Party of India, told the PTI today that there was a possibility of all "progressive" leftist organisations, excluding the Socialist Party, forging a united front to fight the Congress in the forthcoming general elections in the country.

Mr. Gopalan, who arrived here today from Calcutta, said that such a united front had already been formed in West Bengal, Bombay and Maharashtra.

He welcomed the formation of such a front of leftist groups in Hyderabad and said that the Communist Party would lend its wholehearted support to its candidates in the elections.

The Communist leader said that in spite of their declarations to the contrary, the Central and the State Governments were not keen to have "free and fair elections" in the country as they were not prepared to remove the ban on the Communist Party in some of the states like Travancore- Cochin and Hyderabad. He added that some of the state Governments on the eve of the elections were arresting some of the members of the leftist parties and its sympathisers on some "pretext or other."

The only way open to the leftists was to form a united front and oppose the Congress.

ATOM WEAPONS TESTS

Residents Asked To Keep Away From Windows

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Oct 13 (PTI-Reuter): Residents of this atom bomb town will be warned to "keep away from windows" when latest American tactical weapons are tested in the big scale operation "Desert Rock" in the Nevada desert next week.

Some five thousand United States servicemen are taking part in the operation which is designed to prove the battlefield value of the United States latest developments in atomic weapons.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee and Mayor of Bombay, will leave Bombay by air for Delhi on October 16 to attend the Congress session.

Dr. Radhakrishnan In U. K.

LONDON, Oct 13 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, India's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived in London late last night. He left early today for Oxford University where he is to deliver a series of lectures

Before returning to Moscow, Dr. Radhakrishnan will fly to New Delhi for consultations.

U. N. TROOPS MAKE LIMITED GAINS

Chinese Take Over Two-Thirds Of Korean Battle Front

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED Nations troops advanced against light Communist resistance on the central Korean front today in a new three-division hill offensive which jumped off at dawn.

The assault, officially described as of "limited objective" made gains of more than one mile in some places over peaks in an area generally south of the enemy-held city of Kumson, 30 miles north of the 38th parallel.

United Nations and Communist liaison teams spent the day investigating Communist charges that American plane twice strafted the neutral zone yesterday.

It was announced that they will meet again tomorrow to resume their preliminary talks on a site for armistice talks.

LIMITED GAINS

United States 24th Division Infantry and South Koreans met opposition from company-sized Communist units south-west of Kumsong but made limited gains, an Eighth Army evening communique said.

The Americans gained "upwards of 2,000 yards" of rocky terrain at this point.

South Korean Eighth Division troops fought throughout the Day at the other end of 35-mile front for high ground north-west of Yanggu. Their gains also were "limited," the communique reported.

The Commonwealth Division men meanwhile were on the defensive repulsing lighter attack.

CHINESE TAKE OVER

Chinese troops, taking over from North Koreans, now hold more than two-thirds of the entire 120-mile battle front.

A frontline dispatch tonight said "Chinese troops, now stubbornly defending their line of the western and central front against the Eighth Army's assaults, are better trained and have far more weapons—particularly artillery—than at an other time in the Korean campaign."

This opinion is held by the Commonwealth and American staff officers as a result of the current push which has brought the Allied forces up against an "Iron Defence Line" by no means entirely accounted for by Communist advantage in terrain, the despatch added.

ALLIES ADVANCE TWO MILES

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations troops drove nearly two miles into the Chinese winter defence line in Central Korea today.

A new three-division hill offensive which jumped off at dawn met fight Communist resistance and soon made gains of more than one mile.

BRITISH BATTALION ARRIVES

PUSAN, (South Korea), Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): A battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment arrived in this South Korean Port by sea from Hong Kong today to join the British troops in Korea.

In Korea it will relieve the First Battalion Northumberland and Fusiliers, which will take its place in Hong Kong.

N. KOREAN CLAIM

LONDON, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): A North Korean communique quoted by Moscow radio claimed seven United Nations aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft fire today.

U. P. KEEPS DOOR OPEN TO DISSIDENTS

(Continued from Page 13)

Kishore. It seemed, he added, some forces had pulled the Board in the other direction.

The Board is meeting the Central Election Committee at Delhi on October 20. Mr. Malaviya and other leading "returnees" are also leaving for Delhi tomorrow. It is reported that they are preparing a list of their candidates, and unless the Board agrees to invite them for consultation in the selection of all candidates, irrespective whether they were ex-KMPP-men or not, they might submit their list direct to the Central Parliamentary Board.

U. P. SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

LUCKNOW, Oct 13 (PTI): The Uttar Pradesh Socialist Party proposes to set up 246 candidates to contest the election to the U. P. Legislative Assembly.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Party has forwarded a list of 155 candidates for forwarding it to its Central Committee.

Among those who will contest elections are Acharya Narendra Dev, Chairman of the National Executive of the Socialist Party, Seth Damodar Swarup, M.P., Mr. Faridul Haq Ansari and Prof. Mukut Beharilal of Benaras University.

Acharya Narendra Dev will contest election from the Fyzabad district.

Among the list drawn out by the Parliamentary Committee are 25 Harijans, nine Muslims and four women.

SOCIALIST MEETING

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13 (PTI): The Parliamentary Board of the Socialist Party, meeting here today, reviewed the political situation in various states and also its organisational matters in relation to the general election.

Mr. J. P. Narayan, Chairman of the board, presided.

The meeting which lasted three hours, received party reports from Orissa, Punjab (1) Assam and West Bengal.

The Board, which will meet again tomorrow and the day after will finalise, as far as possible, the list of candidates for the election.

The Secretary of the Board Mr. K. K. Menon told pressmen that, so far, they had finalised about eight hundred candidates out of more than two thousand they expected to put up. A good portion of the remaining 1200 is expected to be finalised at its Calcutta meeting.

The party will launch its election campaign in West Bengal tomorrow when Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and other Socialist leaders will address a public meeting here.

Out of nine members of the board, six, including Dr. Lohia, Mr. Asoka Mehta, Mr. G. S. Sinha and Mr. Sakti Bose attended today's meeting.

KARWAR RESIGNATIONS

KARWAR, Oct. 13 (PTI): The members of the Haliyal Taluka Congress Committee are reported to have resigned their membership of the committee "en bloc" as a protest against the nomination of Mr. A. C. Kittur as a Congress candidate made by the Karnataka Pradesh Congress election committee, to contest the haliyal supa-yellapur constituency, rejecting the recommendation of Mr. R. G. Kamat's candidature made by the Taluka Committee and supported by Karwar the District Congress Committee.

Dr. V. V. Wagh, President of the Karwar Congress Committee, has made an appeal to the central parliamentary board to revise the list of Congress candidates nominated by the Karnatak Pradesh Congress election committee.

NON-CEREAL DRIVE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13 (PTI): Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, said here today that non-cereal foods "must become a regular feature of the people's life".

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who was inaugurating the two-day annual conference of the All-India Women's Food Council said the "Annapurna restaurants that originally came into being to teach people how to satisfy their food needs without cereals have, therefore, to enlarge their scope of service".

Lilienthal Attacks U. S. Policy

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Mr David Lilienthal, former Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, has accused the American Government of developing atomic energy for industrial purposes on monopolistic lines.

This, he said, "is not our way of doing things". He told a newspaper interviewer that the proposed spending of 6,000 million dollars a year on development would make atomic energy a nationalised industry.

In turn this would result in time in the nationalisation of a large segment of American industry.

DROWNED AT SEA

BOMBAY, Saturday: Jalakhan Jamalkhan an aged Muslim who went to take bath in the sea near Hajiali, Mahalaxmi, was reported to have drowned and died yesterday. His body was found floating in the sea early this morning and was removed by the police to J. J. Hospital mortuary.

Gujerat Kisans' Plans

BARODA, Oct. 12, (PTI): The Gujerat Kisan Sabha Executive Committee which met here yesterday has selected nine candidates to contest the elections for the Bombay State Assembly and one to stad for the Parliament from Gujerat.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Gujerat kisan leader will contest the Parliamentary seat from the Broach constituency.

Assam Socialists' Election Plan

KARIMGANJ, October 12 (PTI): The Socialist Party has decided to contest 60 seats in the Assam State Legislature in the coming general elections. Mr. Mareswar Goswami, General Secretary of the Provincial Socialist Party, announced here on Thursday.

News From City Markets

STEADY BUYING HARDENS TATA STEELS

Short Covering In Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled very steady today under renewed speculative buying. On one side there is a move to restrict power supply to mills and it is generally believed that there would be a sharp decline in production but others believe that limited supply of cloth will have favourable effect on the price structure. Moreover up-country mills will not suffer in any way regarding production. However there is more disposition to await the final dicision and sellers are cautious. The present upward trend in mainly supported by professional operators and unaware shorts are compelled to cover their unprotected short sales.

At the opening Tata Steels Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1860 and advanced at Rs. 1872|8 on short covering and steadied at Rs. 1870. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 332 and advanced at Rs. 334. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 31|5 while Bengal steels were placed at Rs. 22|6.

There was increased buying in th. textile sections which being oversold, quotations registered moderate gains Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 422|8 and advanced at Rs. 430. Kohinoor mill shares were done at Rs. 313|12. Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 231|4 while Swadeshi mill shares were done at Rs. 263|12.

In the miscellaneous Section Associated Cements were done at Rs. 175. Scindia shares changed hands at Rs. 15|8 and Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 565.

The market was open for one hour and at the close Tata Steel Defds. were done at Rs. 1,871-4, Ordinary Rs. 334, Dying Rs. 428-12 Kohinoor Rs. 312-8, Swadeshi Rs. 261-8. Indian Iron Rs. 31-6, Bengal Steel Rs. 22-6 and Bombay Burmas Rs. 561-14. Closing tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8) XD	428	12	
Kohinoor (6) XD	312	8	
Century (8)	310	0	
Swadeshi Mills (16)	261	8	
Central India Mills (6)	235	0	
Simplex Mills (17)	261	0	
New Great Eastern (10)	204	0	
Indore (4)	117	8	
Gokak (10)	246	8	
Swan (20)	360	8	
Finlay Mills (16)	264	0	
Morarji (7)	205	0	
Edward (15)	290	0	
Meyer (16)	77	8	
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	0	6
I United Ord. (0-12-6)	12	2	
I United Defd. (0-2)	1	15	
Madhusudan (7-8)	123	12	
Podar (9)?	135	0	
Khatau (14)	205	0	
Standards (15)	255	0	
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (18) XD	334	0	
Tata Steel Defd. (93-10-6) X. D.	1871	4	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. XD	136	0	
Indian Iron (1)	31	6	
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-10)	22	6	
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (8-8)	176	12	
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (10) X D	561	14	
Belapur (12-8)	262	8	
Shivrajpur (1-12)	39	8	
Scindia Steam	15	7	6
Premier Construction (4)	91	0	
Tata Chemical	12	15	
Tata Oil (1)	39	0	
British India Corp.	10	2	
India Copper	2	15	6
Wimco (11)	226	4	
Alcock (17-8)	296	4	
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	149	8	
Andhra Valley (30)	1470	0	
Tata Power (25)	1532	8	

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	55	8	0
Phoenix (6)	125	0	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	370	0	0
Kuria (7-3)	120	10	0
Colaba (8)	101	0	0
New City (11)	191	4	0
Minerva (12)	132	8	0
Bradbury (100) XD	600	0	0
Bharat (23)	20	14	0
Bharucha	4	0	0
Mysore (3)	152	8	0
Model Mills (5)	176	4	0
Dawn	63	8	0
Laxmi (27-8)	587	8	0
Vishnu Cotton	183	12	0
Western	3700	9	0
Sholapur	3050	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-8)	25	6	0
Hindustan Mills (135)	3700	0	0
Tata Mills (2)	46	4	0
Ahmedabad Advance (2)	212	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	29	0	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	25	8	0
Madhusudan S (2-8)	20	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	190	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0	0
Berar	301	4	0
Victoria Mills	225	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	116	4	0
Surat Electric (4-8)	135	0	0
Broach (0-8)	5	12	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	7	9
Bombay Suburban	148	12	0
Bombay Suburban (New)	96	0	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Electric Supply	126	0	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1880	0	0
Imperial Bank (10)	471	4	0
Central New (2)	75	12	0
Central New (2) XD	76	8	0
Central New (2)	153	4	0
Bank of India (4)	6	14	0
Union (2-8)	121	8	0
Baroda (2-8)	87	8	0
Bank (1-8)	40	12	0
Commercial (1-12)	37	0	0
Bank (1-2)	16	0	0
Commercial (1)	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	4500	0	0
Empire (10)	496	4	0
New India (2)	49	12	0
Jupiter (0-12)	9	10	0
Vulcan (0-10)	12	8	0
Ind. Mercantile (2)	40	8	0
Universal	8	8	0
B. I. G.	15	6	0
Neptune	5	12	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	19	0	0
All-India General	5	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
G. P. (2)	105	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Bombay Steam (10)	232	8	0
Bombay Burma New (4)	210	0	0
Burma Petrol	1	7	9
Mackenzie (6)	67	8	0
Port Canning (2)	29	8	0
Kemp & Co. (30)	333	12	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	90	0	0
Industrial Invest. Trust (4)	74	8	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	60	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	0	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	8	0
Alembic (15)	128	2	0
Supreme Industries	90	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	30	2	0
Walchand Nagar Ind. (12)	148	12	0
United Motor	30	2	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	19	0	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	525	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	66	8	0
Bombay Cycle	20	0	0
Jost Co.	79	4	0
Digvijay Cement	73	8	0
Jam Wire			
Phalton (8) XD	111	0	0
Polson	104	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	190	0	0
Bengal Steel			
Indian Iron	106	8	0
Andhra Valley	1192	8	0
Tata Power	1290	0	0
Hydro-Electric (7)	120	0	0
Bombay Steamer	252	8	0
Central India	642	8	0
Swadeshi Mills	128	12	0
Vishnu Mills	660	0	0
Laxmi	253	12	0
New Great Mills	215	0	0
Podar Mills	95	0	0
Bradbury Mills	315	0	0
Elphinstone Mills	106	4	0
Surat Electricity	131	0	0
Pre. Construction First	102	8	0
Pre Construction Second	95	8	0
Pre. Construction Third	5	8	0
Amalgamated	104	12	0
Amalgamated (5)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)			
Tata Chemical (5)	133	2	0
Jupiter	9	2	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie (First)	90	0	0
Mackenzie	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	96	8	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	73	0	0
Hume Pipe	55	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	101	4	0
Scindia	95	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	12	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	102	4	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
Burma Corporation	2	6	0
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Mills (Pref.)	4	0	0
New Kaiser Hind			
Gold Mohor (20)	370	0	0
Sajjan Mills	90	0	0
Ajamshahi	83	0	0
Osmanshahi (56)	101	0	0
Air Services	2	12	0
Air India Tata	32	8	0
Air India International	20	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	32	4	0
Hind. Motor	5	9	6
Walchand Motor	48	8	0
India Steam	6	2	0
Tata Locomotive	99	0	0
Killick Industries (6)	138	0	0
Ballr (Ord.)	120	0	0
Ballr (Pref.)	92	12	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	99	1	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	93	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	95	13	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	94	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	89	0	0
3 p.c. 1988 Con	92	11	0
3 p.c. 1958	99	14	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	101	0	0
3 p.c. 1957	100	0	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	98	9	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	95	12	0
3 p.c. 1964	95	14	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	94	3	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	93	1	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954-59	102	10	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	107	8	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60	107	10	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1958-60	110	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	96	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	97	10	0
3 3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961	95	0	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	100	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	99	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1952	100	2	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	111	8	0
4 p.c. Bom Muni.	103	0	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni 1959	110	0	0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1954	106	8	0
3 1/4 Muni. 1965	96	8	0
3 1/4 p.c. 1977	94	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct 13.

There was further decline in gold and silver prices on continued liquidation.

It was often pointed out that heavy arrivals and poor offtake will force readjustment of the price structure and longs are liquidating their holdings.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 185-4 and declined at Rs. 184-14 on persistent liquidation. Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs. 185-6 and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 184-6.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 106-9 and after improving at Rs. 106-12 declined at Rs. 106-4 Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 106-7 and sovereign were placed at Rs. 75-4.

Final closing quotations were as under with increased buying:

Ready Silver	185	0	0
Forward	185	4	0
Ready Gold	106	13	0
Forward	106	9	0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Oct. 13

Tata Ordinary 333-8; Tata Deferred 1870; Indian Iron 31-6; Steel Corporation of Bengal 22-5; Bombay Dyeing 427-8; Central India 234-8. Gokak 245; Kohinoor 313; Simplex 261; Swadeshi 261; Tata Power 1555; Associated Cement 175; Belapur 265; Bombay Burma (Old) 566-4; Scindia 15-8; Central Bank 76; New India 49-12; Tata 2nd Pref. 135.

Castorseeds Quotations

BOMBAY, Oct. 13

May delivery opened at Rs. 229 and after declining at Rs. 244 advanced at Rs. 232-8 and closed at Rs. 229.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

The Produce market was again firm today with increased buying Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 229 and after declining at Rs. 225 advanced at Rs. 232. Quotations were as under.

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality Rs	44	0	0
Madras Coromandal	43	8	0
Bold	43	0	0
December-January	44	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	40	5	0
October-November	40	5	0
February-March	41	4	0
CASTORSEED			
Madras	44	8	0
May	232	0	0
GROUNDNUTS			
Local Mills	73	0	0
October	23	10	0
November	23	10	0
December	23	14	0
Castor Oil	23	4	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	5	0
150 D. Ready Japan	5	3	0
120 D. Ready Italy	5	2	6
150 D. Ready Italy	5	3	0
150 D. Box Oct.	1038	0	0
150 D. Box Nov.	1046	0	0

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY Oct. 13.

Ready	179	0	
Kartak Delivery	175	0	

Hong Kong Gold And Exchange Closings

HONG KONG. Oct. 12, (UPA): The following were closing rates of gold and exchange quotations on the Hong Kong market today:

HK dol. 6.83 per U.S. dollar for cash.

HK dol. 6.87 per U. S. dollar for T. T.

HK dol. 15.85 per pound sterling.

H.K dol. 931.50 per Chinese Tael of gold

On October 13th, gold opened at HK dol. 332 per Chinese Tael of 1-1|3 ounces averdupois.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 12.

KARNAK

Nov.	114.10—230
Jan	116.65—240

ASHMOUNI

Oct.	85.50—175
Dec.	86.80—175

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, Oct. 12: Prices on the Singapore Pepper market were 655 straits dollars per picul for Black Lampong and 900 for White Muntok. Conditions remained unchanged with the tone quietly steady.

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Oct. 12, (UPA): On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 590 Francs gram compared to 584 Francs per gram yesterday.

Record Of Actual Transactions

BOMBAY, Oct. 13

MILLS

Apollo 3-0-6
B. R. Cotton 77-8
B. Dyeing 422-8 30-10 28-12
Bradbury 600
C. India 232 34-12 34 35
Century 307 10-8 10
Colaba 101-8
E. Textiles 290
Finlay 264
Gokak 245 47 46-8
I. U. Defd. 1-15-3 1-15
I. U. Ord. 12-2 12-3 12-2
Indore 117-8
Kohinoor 309 13-4 12-8
Luxmi 587-8
Morarji 205
New Great 205 4-8 5 4
New City 191-4
Phoenix 125
Podar 135
Sassoon Silk 28
Simplex 258 61
Standard 255
Swadeshi 258-8 62 61-8
Tata Mill 45-12 46-4
B. Steam 232-8
Scindia 15-7 15-9 15-7 15-7-6

BANKS

Central 76-8 75-12
Central New 76-8
Imperial 1880
Imperial New 491-4
India 168-4
U. Commercial 40-12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 116-4
Hydro 149 50 49-8.
Suburban 150 48-12.
Power 1540 32-8.
I. Mercantile 41.
New India 49-8 49-12.

STEELS

B. Steel 22-7 22-4 22-7 22-6.
I. Iron 31-5 31-4-6 31-6 31-5 31-6.
Tata Defd. 1861-4 73-12 70 71-4
Tata Ord. 332-12 34-4 34.
Tata IInd Pref. 135-12 36.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 295 96-4.
A.C.C. 175 77 76-4 76-12.
Belapur 261-8 63-8 62-8.
B.B. Old 565 67-8 61-14.
B.B. New 210.
B.I.C. 10-2.
I. Copper 2-15-6.
Rayon Pref. 72-12.
P. Const. 90-8 91.
P. Const. 1st Pref. 100.
Tata Chem. 12-15 13 12-15.
Tata Chem. Pref. 133-12.
Tata Chem. Oil 28.
Walchandnagar 149-12.
Wimco 228-4.

SPECIAL

Phaltan Sugar 111-4.
Supreme Industries Ord. 88.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Oct. 12: Trading in Pepper was quiet and prices easier Black Lampong held at 12sh., White Muntok at 16sh. 7d. Seller shipping weight and White Sarwak at 17sh. Seller delivered weight all October shipments per pound c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar spot was quoted at 1440 afloat 1400 October 1340 December 1270 shillings per hundred weight c.i.f. U.K.

MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury was unchanged in the London market today 73-1/2 pounds per flash.

LONDON SILVER

Silver prices for both spot and forward were unchanged today at 77 pence per ounce.

TIN PRICES

On the London market today, the turnover in tin amounted to 200 tons, all forward, in the official morning session.

The market was firm.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 1,025; sellers, 1,030; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 965; sellers, 967-1/2; business 967-1/2 to 960.

SETTLEMENT: 1,025

LONDON RUBBER

Rubber closed quietly today with No. 1 Spot quoted at 46 pence per pound compared with last night's 45-1/2.

No. 1 RSS Spot was quoted at 45-3/4, 46-1/4.

November was quoted at 45-1/4, 45-3/4, business 45-3/4.

December was quoted at 45-1/4, 45-3/4, business 45-1/2.

Jan./March was quoted at 45, 45-1/2, business 45 to 45-1/4.

April/June was quoted at 43-1/2 to 43-3/4.

WOOL SALE PRICES

New Zealand wool sale prices were 20 to 25 per cent below the Auckland sale of October 6, Melbourne Radio said in a broadcast monitored here today.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL SALES

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Oct. 12: Experts estimate total realization for greasy wool at this season's auctions will be near 108,900,000 pounds.

This is just under 62,000,000 pounds more than last season's cheque.

At the last sale in Wellington today, prices for most fleece wool dropped from 20 to 25 per cent on Auckland rates last Saturday.

The Continent was the main buyer and North America was interested in coarser wool.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS: October 12: French shares fluctuated narrowly following the increase in the French Bank rate yesterday while foreign issues generally were seen. Mines and metalliques succeeded in gaining a few points but elsewhere the domestic section showed a predominance of small losses. Rentes recovered under the leadership of the five per cents

BRUSSELS: Fears of strikes in some sectors of industry created some uncertainty in the forward section and the trend became irregular. White declines were noted in metals and coals comparatively a firm tendency developed in rubbers. On the spot market, some funds attracted to colonials but numerous advances were generally minor.

AMSTERDAM: Trading was dull though the undertone was seen in international industrials. Indonesians hardened while guilder bonds were unchanged with premium appreciating to 12-1/8 per cent and the turnover totalling 672.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 5th October:—

Demand Liabilities in India	Rs.
(i) Borrowing from banks	23,34,72,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	574,00,91,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowing from banks	68,95,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	287,04,93,000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of Government of India and Bank Notes	34,89,44,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,23,97,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	77,00,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	78,43,10,000
Advances in India	498,88,47,000
Bills discounted in India	8,34,62,000

Franc Drops On Paris Bourse

PARIS, Oct. 12: The French Franc continued to drop on the black market Friday with the dollar touching 440 Francs at noon before easing slightly.

Yesterday's mid-afternoon high on the Bourse was 435 Francs as opposed to the official rate of 420.

GOLDEN AGE OF INDIAN ART

INDIAN ART THROUGH THE AGES: Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. Price Rs. 10. Pages 136.

5,000 YEARS OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE: Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. Price Rs. 2. Pages 44.

STUDIES IN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY by P. N. Masaldan. Published by Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 3. Pages 99.

A BOOK OF QUOTATIONS by V. V. Saraiya. Published by the New Book Co. Ltd., Bombay. Pages 170.

THE soul of India can only be understood through the art of India: from Mohenjodaro to the present day Indian art and architecture have been not only the reflection but also the embodiment of the peoples' ideas and ideals, customs and traditions, gods and goddesses, and faiths and beliefs.

Today the creative quality of Indian genius is beginning to be better known through her glorious heritage of art; in entering its realm, one glimpses a world of radiant beauty, rich in emotional and spiritual experience.

Much of this glory of Indian art and architecture is recaptured in two outstanding efforts of the Government of India's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Of these, "Indian Art Through The Ages" was first published in 1948, and now a completely revised edition makes a very welcome appearance. In this new edition the story of Indian art has been brought up-to-date by the addition of fresh material on modern art trends in India.

The first part of this comprehensive survey of Indian art is devoted to ancient and medieval art and here the compilers of the volume have rightly included all the different media in which artistic genius expressed itself in India in days gone by: sculpture, frescoes, bronzes, painting and textiles. The ideal of ancient Indian art was not colour or surface harmony but rather the emphasis of the functional organisms. Hence it is that one notices gross exaggeration of the erotic organs in all of ancient Indian art.

POEM IN STONE

The history of this art opens in the Indus valley in the third millennium B.C.—the age of Mohenjodaro. Then after a long lag comes the Mauryan period between 400 and 300 B.C. The Lion Capital at Sarnath (one of the plates in the book) is an outstanding example of the power and eloquence of Mauryan art, a significant poem on stone conceived by a master mind, with a simple but emphatic symbology. Around the first century A.D. the Mathura school of art with its remarkable statuary and beautiful figure sculpture begins to play a vital and fruitful role. The formative school of Mathura culminated in the Gupta Age (400-500 A.D.)—the Golden Age of Indian art,—the great Buddha figures at Mathura, Sarnath and Ajanta symbolizing the spiritual ideals of the Gupta Age. Around 800 A.D we also find the splendid sculpture of the temples of Elora and Ajanta.

GOLDEN AGE

Indian painting also presents a comprehensive record of the religious and emotional life of the people. The fresco paintings of the Ajanta caves in the period between the first century B.C. and the 7th century A.D. preserve in visual documentation on the walls of these caves, the brilliant culture of the Golden Age of Indian history.

In their vision the painters of Ajanta reflected the true glory of the Buddha, the story of whose life was employed by them as a motif to explain the eternal problem of human life; and one of the best of the Ajanta paintings is the compassionate Buddha of the Blue Lotus, meditating on the salvation of humanity.

After the 8th Century large-scale wall painting became less popular and there was a preference for miniature painting as seen in the Pala School of Bengal, the Gujerati School of Western India and the pictorial art of Rajputana. Finally came the Moghul School with its off-shoots in the Deccan States of Golconda and Bijapur and with some superb art work done on textiles.

With the 19th and 20th centuries come modern art and this takes up the second and greater part of the book. It is not easy to survey the contemporary scene for so heterogenous are the influences at work that anything like a detailed and exhaustive analysis of modern Indian art is impossible. However all the important trends are included. The Bengal Renaissance School which provided a strong antidote to the steady 19th Century decline in the fine art traditions of this country is represented by the work of Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Mukul Dey, Asit Kumar, Haldar, Pulin Behari Dutt, Promode Kumar Chatterjee and others. They were the men who brought about a revival of Indian art by cutting away from cheap Western imitation and by turning to the gracious figures of Ajanta for inspiration.

MODERNISM

Then comes modernism as represented by the work of its four great pioneers—Gaganendranath and Rabindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy and Amrita Sher-Gill. Included also is the work of Shiavax Chavda Hebbar, H.S. Raza and other present day artists. Throughout the search for intensity dominates the whole of modern painting. Finally, the last few pages are devoted to modern Indian sculpture.

"Indian Art Through The Ages" is the most fascinating and comprehensive survey of Indian art I have come across. Superbly got-up on art paper with 37 colour plates and dozens of monochrome plates it tells the story of Indian art mostly through the work of the artists themselves. What little commentary there is (in the shape of two short commentaries on ancient and medieval and modern art respectively is intelligent, lucid and objective. This magnificent volume is the best Government publication I have seen, more, it is a tribute worthy of Indian art.

A "must" for all lovers of Indian art.

Indian Architecture

Less ambitiously got-up than its sister publication but coming from the same source, "5,000 Years Of Indian Architecture" is the saga of Indian building and building methods down the ages. Sixty-five photographs, including those of all the great edifices in India, light up this interesting survey.

The story of Indian architecture, begins, as indeed all Indian stories do, with Mohenjodaro and Harappa. A view of the drain at Mohenjodaro shows how the ancients anticipated modern sanitation to a certain extent by almost 5,000 years. From then on, the centuries roll past, leaving in their wake nothing save the great architectural feats— the Lion Capital at Sarnath, the Great Stupa at Sanchi, the temple at Bodh Gaya, the University of Nalanda, the ceiling of the famous Tejpal Temple at Mount Abu, and the temple at Mathura.

With the establishment of Mohammedan power in India about 1200 A.D. one sees the great feats of Islamic architecture—the Kutub Minar, the Juma Masjid and the Mausoleum of Shaikh Ahmed at Ahmedabad, and the Fort at Daulatabad.

Then came the high priests of Indian architecture — the great Moghuls; indeed if the Gupta Age was the Golden Age of Indian art, then the Moghul Age was the Golden Age of Indian architecture.

Humayaun's tomb at Delhi, the Mausoleum of Sher Shah in Bihar, the Agra Fort, Akbar's capital—Fatehpur Sikri—the tomb of Itmud-ud-daulah, the Juma Masjid at Delhi, the Moti Masjid at Agra, and the peerless Taj Mahal are some of the great monuments the mighty Moghuls have enriched Indian architecture with!

However, I can not help feeling this publication is considerably inferior to "Indian Art Through The Ages." It seems to have been handled more in the nature of a tourist guide than a tribute to indian architecture. The commentary is pedestrian, unimaginative, and in true guide-book style; thus the Taj Mahal gets only a dozen lines or so by way of history and architectural detail. One awaits a revised and enlarged edition that will eliminate the shortcomings of the present edition.

Political Philosophy

"Studies In Political Philosophy" is an analysis of modern political thought as reflected in the different theories of the genesis of the state and good government by Dr Musaldan of the Political Science Department of Lucknow University. The studies are in the shape of short essays on what have been the five most important doctrines in the history of political science — democracy, utilitarianism, idealism, individualism and anarchism.

No single political doctrine has had so much written and so many tears shed about it as democracy and this is the subject of the author's first essay. After tracing the development of democratic ideals and institutions, the assumptions, principles and arguments of democracy, economic democracy, the conditions under which it can work, some of its problems and the criticisms generally levelled against it, the author goes on to his conclusion that democracy has many advantages, that most of its defects can be reduced or minimised and that it is the only form of government in which the people can enjoy their most valued rights and liberties.

Utilitarianism and its great exponents—Jeremy Bentham, James Mill and John Stuart Mill, idealism with its protagonists in Aristotle, Plato, Rousseau, Hegel, Fichte, Kant and T. H. Green, individualism—the swan song of brilliant political thinkers like Locke, Adam Smith and Herbert Spencer and finally anarchism— the philosophy of society without government, are all dealt with in much the same manner as democracy. There is a select bibliography of great works at the end of each subject.

The essays do not by any means constitute a comprehensive or original treatment of the various political doctrines they deal with, for authoritative works have been written before on each one of them. But they are penetrating and lucid and treat in a simple and concise manner abstract tenets for the benefit of those who need a sketchy introduction to the vast literature on political philosophy. The author maintains a strict objectivity throughout and this lends balance to the book.

However, one wishes there had been a greater felicity of style in the essays: for the short, sharp sentences and the lack of continuity in expression make this book at points hard reading especially as the layman finds it difficult to digest abstract political philosophy.

Quotations

There are so many anthologies of quotations being published today, that one finds it difficult to understand the purpose or utility of Mr Saraiya's work—"A Book Of Quotations". Apart from the redundancy of the book, the author seems to have gone to considerable pains in culling from far and near the world's supply of quotable quotes and his book includes not only the usual favourites but also a lot of others from less well-known sources, and sometimes even stanzas of poetry or paragraphs of prose.

Even readers with an avid memory for quotations are likely to find several new ones here, especially from the modern authors, who are not generally to be found in orthodox anthologies. However, there seems to be an occasional discrepancy in the quotations or in their sources. Thus, for example may we point out to the author that the lines, "was this the face that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium?" are not from Homer, as stated by him, but from Marlowe's 'Dr Faustus.' One also finds it difficult to understand why no quotations from the Indian classics or from Indian authors are included.

P. D.

BIOGRAPHY OF INDIA'S "IRON MAN"

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI—(Part I), by Sjt. Narhari D. Parikh, published by Navjivan Prakashan, Mandir. Price Rs. 5.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI is a very fine biography of our great Sardar. Vallabhbhai's name is a household word today. But a time will come when the children of our country will listen to the story of our turbulent years with a wondering eye.

The struggle for independence will become the theme for a national epic and the heroes will assume gigantic proportions in their mind's eye, but the outlines of those imaginary figures will be hazy. Any book that gives correct and valuable information about the chief participants of that memorable struggle will be treasured highly then.

But why should we indulge in day-dreaming about the future importance of this book? The book as it stands today is a mine of information about one of the greatest leaders of our day. The two great requisites of a true biography are that it should be correct in the statement of facts, and that it should correctly interpret those facts. Both the requisites are happily fulfilled in this work. All the information given, is taken from authentic sources. Most of the material is supplied by Miss Maniben Patel, and some details are taken from the writings of the late Mahadeobhai Desai, who, contemplated writing a biography of the Sardar.

As regards the right interpretation of these facts; the mere name of the writer is enough to convince the reader. Sjt. Narhari Parikh is an old colleague and friend of the Sardar. He has taken an active part in most of the incidents of the political life of Sardar. He has rightly and sympathetically interpreted Sardar's life to the average reader.

Most of our great leaders have written an autobiography of some sort. Sardar Patel is almost the only one figure of national importance who has never indulged in autobiographical writing. Therefore it becomes highly essential that a complete and authentic biography of the Sardar should reach the hands of the public. 'Sardar Vallabhbhai' is such a book, and there is little doubt that it will be enthusiastically received by the people.

Sardar Patel has been called the 'Iron Man of India.' This title, as well as his fiery speeches, his way of putting down his opponents or of winning them over, his inimitable manner of making speedy decisions and of translating those decisions into direct action—all these things have made the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai a formidable one. People get dazzled by the orilliance of this atmosphere created round his name. They rarely get a chance of looking at the man within, and if they do, there is a possibility of their being mistaken; such is the force of our pre-conceived prejudices.

BEHIND THE FACADE

A careful reading of this book will correct many of the prevailing ideas about Sardar. In these pages we see him as an affectionate brother, dutiful son, a loving husband and kind father. It is true that his was not a demonstrative nature. But that does not make the genuineness of the feelings less praiseworthy. He himself says, "I am not a leader, I am a mere soldier, the son of a farmer. The humility of the words is more impressive because of its very genuineness. And when we remember the high intellectual calibre of the great man who utters the words, we are reminded of the ancient saying, when the pitcher is filled to the brim, the water makes no noise."

People sometimes misunderstand his independent way of thinking as an act of disobedience to Gandhiji. Nothing can be farther from truth as we can see from these words of the Sardar.

"You call me the chief follower at Gandhiji. I know that I am not worthy enough to be his meanest follower. ....You should not praise me for the Bardoli Satyagraha. The farmers of India are like a seriously ill patient, whose disease is incurable and whose soul vacillates between this world and the next; if such a patient is administered a magic potion given by some sage, and if his ebbing energies return to whom is the credit due? I am a mere menial administering that magic potion. All the honour goes to the giver of that wonderful medicine, and a little to the patient, who has conscientiously followed the rules laid down by the sage.

TRIBUTE TO COLLEAGUES

Time and again we have heard of Sardar's high-handed policy, his habit of withdrawing within himself, and we might have formed the erroneous idea that he did not have many friends. That idea stands corrected after the perusal of this book. We see the Sardar publicly acknowledging his indebtedness to his companions.

My companions have shown the most wonderful discipline. They have never questioned me, never distrusted me. They have placed implicit faith in myself. If all the praises showered on me in this address were distributed among us all, I would receive merely this blank sheet, and my companions would receive the laurels.

Thus we are enabled to admire the many brilliant facets of Sardar's diamond-like personality, which were hitherto comparatively little known.

Sjt. Ramnarain Chaudhari has written a Hindi translation of the book; thus making the fine book accessible to a wider public. Though the get-up, printing etc., is ideal the price of the Hindi version at Rs. 6/- which seems a bit unfair to the non-Gujarati readers. However the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir may have its own reasons for this difference in prices.

We congratulate the author and the publishers for this excellent publication.

'TOO BUSY PLAYING TO BE BAD'

Recreation Prevents Delinquency

BY TONY FREZZA

A GRAYING and somewaat portly man fondly called "Pop" by most of the children and many of the parents in the little city of North Tonawanda, in the State of New York, has inspired and done most of the work of developing a recreation programme which aims at meeting the needs of boys and girls of all ages.

The man is William L. Ramsay, who started with a limited budget and very little equipment. In 18 years his programme has grown until it is unsurpassed in the State. Ramsay and the city officials who sponsor his work think it unlikely that there is a better recreation programme elsewhere in the United States.

Today the city has a free swimming pool, a widely known month-long sports carnival, 21 playgrounds, four outdoor skating rinks, parks in six of its seven districts, and at least two playgrounds in each district. All children have a play area within walking distance, and in no case does a child need to cross a railroad track to get to one. Ramsay saw to this when he spent months studying the possibilities for expanding North Tonawanda's recreational facilities when he first took charge.

First Effort

In fact, Ramsay's first effort was directed at city-owned tracts of land. In each heavily wooded plot he planned a cleared area with slides, swings, teeter boards, sandboxes, tennis courts, baseball playing fields outdoor fireplaces, and other facilities. A sympathetic city council allowed him great freedom in developing his plans. He has remained a friend of both Democratic and Republican city officials (who also call him by his paternal nickname) as well as of their non-political offspring. The council's annual appropriation of funds for his project is proof enough that his plans are popular with tax-paying parents as well as with their children.

But it was upon a small outlay that North Tonawanda's programme became well enough advanced to be first in the State of New York to receive accreditation under the National Youth Administration.

(The National Youth Administration was established during the economic depression of the 1930's to help young people find jobs). Today five full-time employees of the work which pleases users of the parks and recreation department facilities. For summer playground counseling and gymnasium and swimming pool instruction during the winter, hundreds of secondary school and college students are hired. Completion in 1947 of an outdoor swimming pool, a practical memorial to the city's World War I and II veterans, has necessitated further expansion of summer employment.

Neither at the swimming pool nor at the playground has Ramsay been satisfied to provide only facilities and equipment. He acquired the services of school athletic instructors for summer jobs, paying them salaries commensurate with their professional talents. They give special sports training to the young.

Morning sessions at the swimming pool find a skilled instructor teaching children various swimming strokes. At the same time, making their rounds of the playgrounds, are other instructors. They dispense knowledge to the youngsters in the games of baseball, tennis, football, and basketball. The baseball clinic, which was held in conjunction with a Junior Baseball League, attracted 100 young players daily. There are 133 organized teams, hardball and softball, which use North Tonawanda's playing fields seven days a week.

Latest Project

The latest project to come under Ramsay's supervision is a sports carnival. Sponsored by North Tonawanda, its twin city, Tonawanda, and the newspapers of the two cities, the series of amateur events have been held since 1949 during the month of August. Twenty civic organizations sponsor different events during the month. Ramsay personally manages many of the events, which include baseball and softball games, tennis tournaments, trap and skeet shoots, swimming races, golf tournaments, clinics in football, basketball, and other sports, a power-boat regatta, a 35-mile bicycle race, and a five-mile road race for state and national competitors.

The net result of the recreation programme was summed up by a progressive publisher of the local newspaper when he boasted, "Youngsters here are too busy playing to be bad." The local chief of police and a recent national survey bear him out. They state that North Tonawanda has the lowest rate of juvenile delinquency in the United States.—Courtesy, INDUSTRIAL SPORTS JOURNAL.

EYES AND HANDS ARE FULLY ENGAGED

Youths take to archery like fish to water. Experts give lessons in community recreation programmes

ORDEALS OF THE FIRST LADY DOCTOR

BY DONALD McINTOSH JOHNSON

IN approaching Doctors By Themselves, by Edward Griffiths (Cassell, 21s.), a massive anthology of 614 pages the ordinary book reviewer is like the navigator of a small coastal vessel setting sail into the unfamiliar vastnesses of the wide ocean.

With sextant handy for a sight, one essays to steer a course through no fewer than eight hundred and sixty-nine quotations culled from medical authorities throughout the centuries, from Hippocrates to Lord Horder, from the Code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon about 2000 B.C., to interpretations of the liberal atmosphere of professional independence of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A formidable task, only facilitated by the early discovery that the author has not given us one anthology so much as two anthologies, each with its distinct theme, writes the author in John O'London's Weekly.

Of these his first anthology, comprising his first four hundred and thirty-five quotations, is incomparably the better. In this he has adequately accomplished the task which he has set himself, that of following the growth and development of medicine through the centuries by revealing what doctors have said about themselves. From the mouths and the pens of the protagonists of this great struggle we have not only descriptions of the foundations on which medicine rests, of the growth of the hospitals, and of the discoveries that have built up our present medical knowledge, but also accounts of the relationship between doctor and patient, the gradual conquest of disease, and a glimpse into the lives and teaching of our greatest physicians and surgeons of every age.

History Of Medicine

EVEN the most dilettante student of the history of Medicine will read with feelings of pleasurable excitement of Willam Harvey writing of his own contemplations that led to the discovery of the circular motion of the blood; of William Withering stumbling on the merits of digitalis through "a family recipe.... long kept secret by an old woman in Shropshire," of Lord Lister being "much struck with the remarkable effects produced by carbolic acid on the sewage of the town of Carlisle," of John Hunter's surprise in his experiment with carps; of Sir Ronald Ross first taking interest in the mosquito.

It doubles our pleasure when old friends speak to us in unfamiliar guise, as when Oliver Wendell Holmes leaves the breakfast table for a spell in order to inform us of the rules for good preventive practice against the spread of puerperal fever in 1843—rules that were equally valid one hundred years later until this scourge was finally overcome by chemotherapeutic agents.

In more distant times our special admiration goes to Rufus of Ephesus (A.D. 98–117) for his diagnostic description of hydrophobia and his excellent clinical lecture on history-taking.

Likewise to that Athenian predecessor of to-day's women medical practitioners, "one Agnodice," who disguised herself in Man's clothes to study physic under a professor called Herophilus; and having attained to a competent skill in that art, she revealed herself to her own sex, who agreed with one consent to employ none besides her. The rest of the faculty, displeased at their want of business, cited her before the court of Areopagus, as one that corrupted men's wives. To obviate this accusation, she discovered her sex; upon which the faculty prosecuted her with greater eagerness, as violating the laws, and encroaching upon the prerogative of men... We are glad to know that, such was the clamour made by the principal matrons of the city, the Athenians repealed their law.

Less fortunate, it seems, at a later date was Magaret Jones, a "doctress," of Charlestown, Connecticut, who was found guilty of witchcraft and hanged for it in 1648.

Medical Humour

Not all the author's selected episodes are as grim as this. Humour comes in as well as tragedy in the sorry case of Dr. Carr Lane, the Victorian physician whose habit of foraging round his patients' houses for food and drink led him to be the victim of a trick whereby he swallowed a strong dose of his own medicine a mixture of calomel and jalap.

Amusing, too, is his contemporary, Sir William Lawrence's method of extricating a half-sovereign from the throat of the engineer, Brunel, by the process of tying him face downwards on a reclining board, tilting the board and shaking it until the coin rolled out on the floor—a simple piece of applied engineering practised on a great engineer that made the practitioner the hero of the hour.

We are perhaps relieved that the author, in upholding his theme of continuous progress, has arrested his own processes of thought in the early nineteen-forties. It may well be that medical anthologies of future times will quote side by side with the Code of Hammurabi—whereby it is provided that "If the doctor has treated a gentleman for a severe wound with a lancet of bronze and has caused the gentleman to die, one shall cut off his hands"—certain provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946. But we are glad not to see these here.

In its second part this book is not altogether so happy. In this Dr. Griffiths breaks off in order to give us an entirely separate anthology of the inconsequential sayings of doctors on a multiplicity of subjects, from fly-fishing to euthanasia, from crossing the Channel to the soul and immortality. Our guiding stars to this part are to be found not so much in the full table of contents in the front of the book as in the equally full biographical notes (for thoroughness is certainly the keynote of the book as a whole) in which contributors are listed at the end.

Story Of Apostates

Our interest turns naturally towards the selection of these contributors. In this the author appears to be true to the monastic tradition of the older teaching hospitals. For, as far as present-day doctors are concerned anyway, the apostate finds no place. Of those who have forsaken medicine for other walks of life in recent times, few—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Henry Tonks, Robert Bridges are the only ones I can find—have been allowed entry to his illustrious company. As Dr. Griffiths explains in his introduction, somebody had to be left out.

All the same, we are the poorer for not hearing Somerset Maugham on Marriage and Morals, O. H. Mavor (James Bridie) on The Theatre or on Immortality, Francis Brett Young on Friendship and Love, Walter Elliot on Government, Georges Clemenceau on World War I, perhaps even the earthy wisdom of our beloved Radio Doctor on Health and Diet.

Their absence is compensated to some extent, if not entirely, by the inclusion of John Keats (whose qualifications for inclusion are actually somewhat doubtful) and such exotic figures of the past as Jean Paul Marat, Francois Rabelais and Thomas Dover—the doctor turned pirate and one for whom the present reviewer has always had a sneaking regard. Maybe it takes the medical profession a minimum of a hundred years to forgive its truants.

As we might expect, Sir Thomas Brown, of Norwich, outnumbers all other contributors in this part, closely seconded by Ambrose Pare. Pleased as we are to find both these and numerous other distinguished physicians and surgeons of past and present expounding to us, we cannot altogether avoid the over-all impression that, once they get away from their own professional matters, doctors are, in fact, rather a bore. Though brilliant exceptions to this generalization shine out in the passages quoted from Sir Wilfred Grenfell on Labrador, Edward Wilson on Antartic exploration, Kenneth Walker on examiners, Robert Collis on the Ireland v. England match at Twickenham, and, of course, W.G. Grace on cricket.

Versatile Measures

Notwithstanding the versatility of our profession, the author in this part of his book only returns to previous form when, under the pretext of discussing "Doctors' Troubles," he gives us an admirable anthology of the development of Army medical services and the efforts of doctors in wartime. This starts with Baron Larey, Napoleon's able chief medical officer and the originator of "flying ambulances" for the rapid removal of the wounded from the field of battle; and ends with his own interesting episode at Dunkirk, when for a brief day or two he played truant himself.

Clearly Dr. Griffiths is throughout his book in accord with his contributor, Cornelius Heinrich Agrippa, German physician of the time of Charles V, in his extract "These Things Make a Man":

Medical Profession Is Not Without Humour

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Living repositories of art—Victims of social prejudice—Loss to music and dance—Reclaim masters for rivival—Standards of art for galleries—Gardens in urban planning—Theatres, old and new.

MUSEUMS are indispeusable for the preservation of painting sculpture and artistic crafts

In the case of music and dance, men have to be regarded as museums, as much of any such art lives with its exponents and is irretrievably lost with their death unless it is transmitted by them, without reservation, to deserving pupils. Such pupils, in their turn, should be life-time votaries of art and should be in earnest to propagate it through the master-to-pupil system of training.

Men As Museums

Museums are in a great demand in India. One of them has been planned as a central institution to be built up at a huge cost. At present anything having a semblance of art stands the chance of passing into a museum; but on the side of music and dance, the best of both is facing the danger of extinction as no steps have been taken to preserve them. Music and dance will not be saved by museums; nor will they be resurrected by the regiment of half-baked amateurs. For the sake of rehabilitating them it is essential to support the living repositories—the hereditary exponents.

This far-reaching point was recently touched by Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, in a speech at Poona. Mr. Kher paid a warm and deserving tribute to the old masters, because they, he rightly pointed out, had preserved arts like music and dance in face of social prejudice and odium. The prejudice against artists of the hereditary class is a relic of the invidious distinctions of artists such as the educated and uneducated which had come into vogue during the foreign rule. Even the accredited exponents are not only neglected but are denounced as uneducated and uncultured professionals. Mr. Kher's viewpoint was, therefore a timely warning to the opponents of such artists to broaden their outlook.

Culture In Confusion

Mr. Kher rebutted the charge of illiteracy, levelled against artists of the hereditary class, when he affirmed the fact that 86 per cent of India's population was illiterate and that such artists were within the mass of the common people. Illiteracy does not necessarily mean unculturedness. These days, culture has come to be a monopoly of the self-styled elite and a pre-occupation of those who have considered themselves as its pioneers. It is interpreted in various ways and is understood as a commodity to be distributed to its privileged consumers.

Since in the present context, culture has to be taken in relation to arts, it is necessary to find out which side this culture lies. Those, who claim to be cultured, are seeking culture in the pursuit of music, dance and other arts, but their needs are easily satisfied by listening to amateurish songs or by witnessing indifferent dances. On the other side, there are the hereditary artists, who not being educated in the modern sense, are decried as uncultured, although they are proficient in arts and are capable of radiating the beauty of dance and music. In the like manner the descendants of the master architects and sculptors, who are still able to design and build beautiful structures, are sneeringly addressed as mistries by modern architects to whom the indigenous architectural tradition is a pet aversion.

• It is very unfair to rank the hereditary artists as uncultured people on the ground that they lack in modern education. When art is regarded as one of the sources of culture, the artists who have mastered arts like music and dance must be counted in the category of the cultured; but at present in modern education; amateurism in art and dilettantism are taken as hall marks of cultured life, while no significance is attached to proficiency in arts which happens to be the unique distinction of the hereditary exponents. This is the result of absurd thinking and deep-rooted prejudice against real artists.

Social Prejudice

The hereditary artists have also been regarded as inferior in the social scale, because they are professional. This charge is levelled against them by the persons who themselves, as lawyers, doctors and engineers have derived fat incomes from their respective professions. Some of them have no word of appreciation for a playwright or an actor, however great he may be, if he happens to be connected with the professional stage. Is it a sin for an artist to follow art as a profession? The reply cannot be in the affirmative in view of the fact that those, who have disdained the hereditary professionals, have been always ready to honour professional artists of the educated class.

Indian arts of dance and music have sustained an irreparable loss owing to the unwarranted social prejudice against the hereditary exponents. Now-a-days it has become a fashion among young educated persons to approach some such masters, learn something from them in a haphazard manner and then aspire to emerge overnight as exponents. This sort of practice does not end there. Several half-baked amateurs have stood as rivals of the gurus and have tried to oust them out of their legitimate field. Progressive deterioration in the standards of music and dance and disregard of the high technique of both have been the sad consequences of such a state of affairs. Loss to such arts is bound to accrue with the death of their exponents.

Reclaim Masters

For the sake of preserving music and dance in their available forms Mr Kher showed the right way. He advised the younger generation to get over prejudices and to learn their arts from the old masters. Respect to the old masters is essential for rehabilitation of such arts. The Government and advanced sections of the people have proceeded to abolish untouchability and to raise the status of farmers and craftsmen. One, therefore, fails to understand why social justice has been withheld from the hereditary class of artists, particularly when the Constitution has guaranteed equality to all the citizens.

For thorough training in music and dance, liberal support ought to be extended to the old masters and they should be encouraged to impart all their knowledge to deserving pupils. If expenditure is to be incurred for the establishment and maintenance of museums in order to preserve works of art, money spent for supporting the old masters should also be interpreted as an investment as it will be conducive to preservation of the precious heritage of dance and music. In this connection it would be desirable to make sure that some students learn arts patiently and thoroughly and emerge, in the end, as worthy successors of their gurus. Such students must have the ambition to acquire and propagate the whole and not a part of any art which they learn.

The Government is in a position to take lead in the matter of enlisting co-operation of the old masters for education in various arts. It can do so by appointing accredited exponents on the staff of its schools of art and music. It should also insist upon fulfilment of the same condition by the institutions seeking official recognition or encouragement in any form. The lack of modern education on the part of such masters should not be considered as a disqualification for appointment to art institutions; nor should it be made an excuse to relegate them to an inferior position.

Art Galleries

Madras, like Bombay, will have its art gallery in near future. According to the Governor of Madras who gave the news to this effect, the gallery will be declared open by the Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru. The establishment of art galleries is a welcome sign of the increasing interest of the Government in art. As a step towards encouragement to art, galleries will probably spring in other towns also, but they need to be so organised as to bring art within reach of the common people. This is a desideratum which is not likely to be achieved as long as art continues to be a preserve of the privileged class.

Art galleries should popularise art of the right standards. This is a point which should not be missed by the management. In this connection, it is necessary at this initial stage to formulate definite standards of art intended for public exhibition anywhere in the country. Again in the midst of the various styles which are in practice, Indian art in its genuine style needs greater emphasis in order to reintroduce it to the people. The Government of India has made an approach to arts, but it has, hitherto not thought of any of them in the terms of standards and quality. One would like to know how the Central Advisory Board of Art is functioning and whether it has so far advised the Government on the important question of standards. It is a matter of surprise that this august budy should have preferred to work silently.

Beauty Through Gardens

Bombay was recently visualised by its Mayor, Mr. S. K. Patil, in a speech at Poona, as a city to be made beautiful through gardens, but the imaginary touch of beauty on it faded in a moment when the Mayor recollected that there was lack of space for gardens in the city proper. The idea that gardens can be laid out in the suburbs annexed to Greater Bombay is a poor consolation, as the majority of residents within the old Municipal limits cannot afford to visit the suburbs frequently in order to enjoy the beaty of gardens. Still it is not too late for the corporation to find out whether provision for gardens has been made in the areas comprised within the schemes of development.

Gardens alone do not invest any town with beauty, if they are not logically integrated in schemes of urban development. Rightly speaking beauty emanating from various sources should be one of the objectives of planning and subsequent developments. Bombay Municipality is not known to have evolved any plan for beautifying the city in consultation with experts in civil art and architecture. What it wants will not be achieved through debates in the corporation and speeches made in functions. There must be a concrete plan and the corporation should move towards beauty according to it.

New Theatres?

On the recommendation of the Recreation Committee, the Government of Bombay has set up a technical committee to examine the sites for construction of national theatres. The sites were selected by the District coordinating committees. The news is as confusing as it is encouraging. It refers to a movement, which though it aims at establishing national theatres has hitherto remained least known to the public. It will be interesting to know something about that movement and about the agency which has planned national theatres.

The term national theatre is not infrequently confused with the place for presenting plays which is not a proprietory concern. The theatre, which can be appropriately styled as national is altogether different in conception. What these national theatres for which sites have also been selected are intended to be is a point which demands clarification. In Bombay, as in other towns in the State the aggressive film industry has captured the majority of the old theatres. The latest to fall in this city was the Bailwalla Grand Theatre. The leaders of the new movement should think, first of all, of reclaiming the ready made theatres which were converted, without a word of protest from any quarters, into cinema houses. They should also revise their conception of a national theatre.

PASTIME

BY MR. G. M. PATIL
Student, Sir J. J. School of Art

How To Achieve The Impossible

WINSTON CHURCHILL is admired above all for his constant demonstrations of indomitable faith. During World War II, he decided that any invasion of the Continent would require floating harbours of some kind. He summoned England's best engineers and told them to design and construct the devices. They said it couldn't be done.

Churchill barked: "Don't quarrel with me! Make those floating harbours. I know you can do it."

So the engineers took up his challenge and developed the "Mulberries," without which the Normandy invasion might have failed.

How many times a day do you say something can't be done—that it's impossible?

Here is an experiment I would like to recommend. Carry a pencil and paper with you at all times. Every time you think or say, "Impossible, it can't be done," write down what can't be done. At night paste the paper on your mirror or some other place where you will be constantly reminded of it.

Start doing this on Monday. Then, on Tuesday, think how you can reduce the list. You'll be surprised to find how many things are possible when you think about them. Continue to concentrate on reducing the list for the rest of the week. By Friday, you will find that you have been able to remove quite a few items.

If you keep on following this practice seriously and intelligently, you will experience such a tremendous surge of power that you will abandon for good the concept of the impossible.

You will have learned that all things are possible to any man believes that they are. And you may also, your whole outlook on life will be changed.

My Dear Sisters And Brothers

ONE of the things that could be successfully done at a Balkan-ji-Bari meeting is to set up a problem situation and let children "act out" their own responses to it.

A Balkan-ji-Bari worker tried this the other day with a real-life problem presented in a picture he had brought with himself. He was reading to children a story, and he went on asking them and letting them act out what they thought might happen next.

The child playing the role of "Mother" stood with her hands on her hips and scolded "Madhu" and "Anila" with such remarks as "You kids come here this minute and clean up the mess." Anila said, "Madhu, they're your things. I put mine away." Madhu picked up his things reluctantly, and when coming to something belonging to Anila, said, "That's Anila's. She can pick it up herself." Mother continued to scold.

Hidden Tensions

The worker accepted all these responses and others that the children looking on contributed, realizing that they were letting out some of their own tensions from similar situations. Then she had the group read the story to find out what really happened.

In the story, Madhu and Anila, coming into the room just after Mother stepped out, decided to clean the mess and surprise her. When Mother came back and discovered everything picked up, she was so delighted that she stooped down and put her arms around the two children saying happily, "oh, oh, oh. Oh, Madhu and Anila."

When the children re-enacted their socio-drama, after reading the story, it was interesting to see how they reached out towards the happier family relationships. In such shared experiences there are many opportunities for children to discover new behaviour patterns and for teachers to gain new insight into the hidden tensions that children bring to school.

Novel Teaching Method

New trends in education in Australia are reflected in a modern infants' training school at North Sydney, a harbourside suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, writes Marjorie Thomson.

This school, which is breaking new ground in many directions, has its own shopping centre, complete in almost every detail, with its fruit and vegetable shops, grocery store, sweets stall and haberdashery. The shops, with their attractive coloured awnings, "sell" merchandise made by the children themselves.

A New Approach

The school has been given the shopping centre so that a new approach can be made to the learning of arithmetic. The use of flannelgrams (picture sums), games of bobs and fishing, assist in removing much of the drudgery hitherto experienced by the young child in learning this complex subject.

Another feature of the school is the high degree of liaison and co-operation between parents and teachers. The tuck-shop, where nutritious Oslo lunches are prepared, is staffed by members of the Mothers' Club on a roster system.

The school is directed by Miss Dorothy Bull, the head-mistress, and administered by the New South Wales Government Education Department.

There the little adventurer discovers a fabulous new world where he finds letters and figures, works with jig-saws or can draw and paint word symbols to his heart's content. And the object, a simple practical introduction to spatial knowledge—ideas of shape, size and direction.

Story Of The School

The North Sydney Infants' School, situated in a thickly populated area on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, was built in 1930, but has been modernised so that today it possesses up-to-date schoolrooms and all the latest teaching aids.

The attractive school buildings are surrounded by tree-lined playgrounds, beautiful gardens and well-kept grounds. Brightly painted seats are set under the shady trees and there is a sun terrace complete with small tables and colourful striped umbrellas, where each class spends an hour a day working in the sunshine.

Inside the school there are light, small tables and chairs specially built to prevent fatigue. The light dual desks and separate chairs have been made in five sizes to aid growing children's correct posture. Having their own small chairs gives the youngsters a feeling of individuality, and they can move them around without effort and easily stack them to make space for games.

All the big windows in the sunny classrooms have fresh muslin curtains, the small side tables are covered with gaily coloured cloths; pictures and illustrated verses adorn the walls, while flowers spill their bright colours from wall brackets and every corner.

Individual Lunch

For 9d a day the children receive neatly-packed individual lunch packets containing three large slices of buttered wholemeal bread spread with cheese, tomato, marmite, dates, or pineapple, and a piece of fruit, perhaps a pear, an apple or an orange depending on the season.

Members of the Mothers' Club are as thrilled about the school as are the children. They have provided a radio and sound system, so that the lucky youngsters have music for their games or eurythmics, listen to planned music and special children's sessions broadcast by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

A staff of fourteen teachers and five trainees teaches the five hundred children, whose ages range from five to eight years. There are four kindergarten classes for the five-year-olds, divided into easily manageable groups.

The approach to that old bogey, arithmetic, is novel and fascinating. There are flannelgrams, games of bobs, buying and selling, all directed towards practical and individual tuition. Flannelgrams are picture sums which teach the children to count with objects. For instance, the figure four is picked out of a box, and the youngster selects perhaps a set of flowerpots, bunny rabbits or stars, and one by one pins them on the flannelgraph until there are four.

For Older Children

The older children, of six and seven, have their own shops. There, a seven-year-old sets in practical fashion a liquid measure problem. "How many half-pints are there in two quarts?" She goes to the milk-bar to find out, and discovers that four half-pints fill two one-pint bottles. At the grocer's the goods are weighed with real weights on balance scales. All goods are wrapped and invoiced by the children.

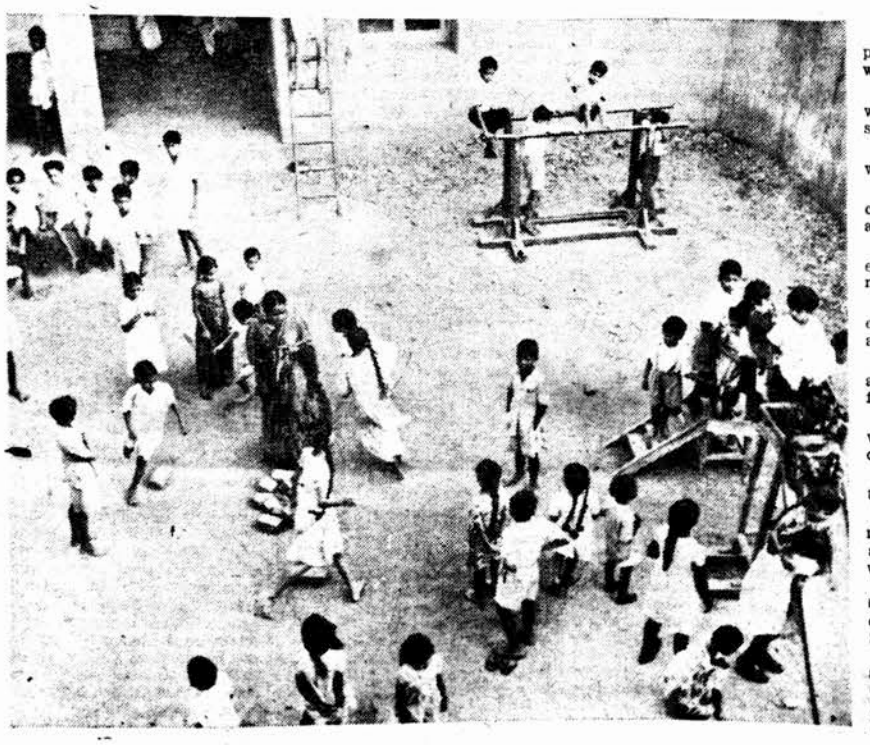
The first hour of the school day is the developmental period. During this time the kiddies do limbering-up and poetry-of-motion exercises, dance and join in part-singing. This is followed by a free period. After the mid-morning play break, when free milk is distributed, there is another directive period, followed by a free period, and so on during the day.

The programme is designed so that every directive period is followed by a free period to allow the children to assimilate and put into practice what they have learned.

In the directive period the first-year tots fill in numerals or the letters of the alphabet, colour word symbols such as five red apples, bright flowers, gambolling animals or birds, compare or co-relate numbers or symbols with marked graphs. The object is to familiarise them with the outlines of letters and figures for future learning of the three Rs. To this end all work is done from left to right so that later on the children will automatically read or write from the left-hand side of a page.

Time Can Tell

Time is different..... Time evolves its own philosophy and psychology, many of its mysteries and problems remain unsolved. Time may give us the answers ..... but only Time can tell.



A View Of Children At Games

Boys and girls engrossed in simple Science experiments.

THEY LOVE ARTS AND CRAFTS

At the Nutan Bal Shikshan Sangh Exhibition, Children interested in Arts and Crafts.

Gold And Silver

This is a question of value: If eight gold coins and nine silver ones are worth as much as six gold coins and nineteen silver ones, what is the value of gold, as compared with that of silver?

Answer: Gold is five times as valuable as silver.

Our Code Of Work

1. Politeness in speech irrespective of the person to whom we speak.

2. Courteous behaviour towards all—superiors, equals and subordinates.

3. Willingness to help all who are in need of help.

4. Avoidance of all gossip, uncharitable criticism of others and idle talk.

5. Joyousness in work, however hard and inconvenient it might be.

6. Keeping out the 'personal element' from all our words and actions.

7. Doing our work with greater and greater efficiency and, therefore, more and more perfectly.

8. Respect towards all whom we contact in the course of our daily life and work.

9. Making it easy for others to work with us.

10. Friendship and Brotherliness towards all whether others are friendly and brotherly towards us or not.

11. Learn to mind our own business and not to interfere in other people's work except when invited to do so.

12. Forget one's own troubles and difficulties and have no sense of personal offence however much be the provocation from the other side.

13. Maintain calmness of mind under all circumstances, avoiding irritability and all feeling of personal injustice.

14. Be strict and uncompromising with your own weaknesses but be charitable to the weaknesses of others.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Annual Children's Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) with a whole day's programme at Chembur. Khar Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a spinning demonstration. Kalbadevi Balkan-ji-Bari took out a procession and the Tarabaug Balkan-ji-Bari staged a drama entitled "Who is The Universe?"

Those who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh — are advised to do so immediately by filling up an enrolment form, which and the full particulars may be obtained from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar — Bombay 21, by writing to him your full name and address and age enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You may also send him your contributions for publication in this your own "Corner".

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

Underworld Of America

(Continued from Page 2)

almost certain death, and it has "left a trail of murder from Tampa to San Francisco." It is not clear what relation it bears to the Unione Siciliano, which in Capone's spacious days was the chief reservoir of his "alky-cookers" and small-time killers; but certainly any Sicilian casualties on the beaches of Salerno are more than amply avenged on the water-fronts of America by the Mafia and the Unione. There are other assassination gangs which would seem wildly far-fetched in the pages of Edgar Wallace—notably "Murder, Inc." (now Hollywoodened in a film founded on fact), an organisation covering the entire country for the execution, in the most literal sense, of the strange but strict code of the underworld. One of its half-dozen bosses was the notorious Albert Anastasia, against whom a cast-iron case of homicide was the possession of the police.

He was never brought to trial, however, because the chief witness for the prosecution was murdered (almost certainly with the connivance of his police guard) and essential documents disappeared from his file. This seems to happen frequently in such prosecutions.

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The richest harvest being always in forbidden fruit, the largest single source of gangland's revenue is gambling, which is illegal in most parts of the United States, except for parimutuel betting at race-tracks. The ramifications of this huge illicit industry are complex in the extreme, and the British reader soon becomes lost in a maze of handbooks, lay-offs, slot-machines, policy wheels, come-back money, punchboards, bolita, numbers racket, pin-ball, crap tables and birdcages. Enforcement of anti-gambling laws is pour rire almost everywhere, because there is little or no public opinion to support it, and there are abundant rake-offs for many different kinds of people. The Committee complains pertinently that apathy in this matter affects the whole attitude of the community to law and order. Light-year symbols would be necessary to quote the figures of turnover and profits.

The whole system depends on racing information by telegraph and telephone. This is mainly in the hands of the Continental Press Service, behind which lies a long and complicated history of gang warfare, corruption and thimble-rigging of every kind.

Mountainous profits are also derived from the narcotics traffic. Until 1948 the Federal Narcotics Bureau had been reasonably successful in checking it, but latterly there has been an uncontrollable influx of Peruvian cocaine and Mexican marihuana. The menace of this latter, especially among the young, has grown to such dimensions that the American public is now thoroughly alarmed. Since the report was published it has been announced that a whole group of leading narcotic "operators" have been arrested, and other energetic measures are afoot. One could almost condone a few lynchings of the cacodaemons who peddle damnation to school children.

The gangs, of course, cannot work without enormous expenditure of "lee," i.e., bribery. It is estimated that in New York alone about 250,000 dollars a week are paid to the police, apart from some million dollars a year for gambling "protection." Besides the police, the recipients include sheriffs, politicians, judges, governors, tax accountants and (it is alleged) at least one former Ambassador of the United States.

"Almost unbelievable" is the Committee's description of the activities of one individual in California who proudly asserts: "I am the Legislature." Millions of dollars are entrusted to him by the brewers for "operating expenses"; he keeps no account of either receipts or payments, but his employers seem satisfied that they get full value for their money. Despite frequent Grand Jury enquiries in different parts of the country, the great mass of honest citizens seems to be quite helpless, though the Committee asserts its "fundamental faith that the heart of America is basically sound."

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Even more insidious than lawlessness is the peaceful penetration of ill-gotten finance into "legitimate business." The report adduces evidence of this in some forty-six industries and especially in the liquor trade. Perhaps even more sinister are the counter-measures of legitimate big business to criminal big business. It is established that various large business concerns—one of them as famous as any in the world—have employed, or been in league with, notorious gangs in order to suppress (of course by violence) labour "agitation."

HERO OF KASHMIR

(Continued from Page 2)

Pakistan invaded Kashmir, Thimayya's services were at once requisitioned for Srinagar and he was posted to the fighting line in April, 1948. Here too, he proved his mettle as a master strategist and soon drove out the Pak raiders.

General Thimayya's two brothers were also soldiers in their calling in life, and both had a distinguished career in our Army. His elder brother, Major K. P. Thimayya, participated in the second World War in the S. E. Asian region and later joined the I.N.A. Now, he has retired to his Merrara home "Sunnyside," looking after the vast coffee plantations the family owns. Another brother, 'Freddy' also a Major in the Army, who served on the Kashmir front, met a tragic end.

He had gone out one day for a stroll with his pet dog when the latter struck a mine laid by the Pakistanis. Seeing the dog in distress, the master rushed in, only to meet his own end, in the attempt at rescue.

His two sisters are well settled in life. Thimayya was married when he was thirty to a daughter of Mr. C. M. Cariappa, Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore. Nina, his wife, travelled in Europe as a girl and has elegant social grace.

Tall, well-built Thimayya, with his smart manners is a winsome figure. He is a man of precious culture and refined manners. He is very reserved and sparing of words. Otherwise, he is a happy-go-lucky type, full of pep. A fine conversationalist with sparkling humour, he is the idol of his friends and relatives. They simply yearn for his company, with genuine warmth, admiration and affection. Whenever there is some important event in the family circle, it is never complete without the genial presence of Thimayya. A frank man with simple ways, he is a good mixer and mingles freely with all types of people without reserve. In Coorg, he is a popular man, his popularity as a veteran soldier of all-India repute apart! A talented sportsman, he is good at tennis. When he is at the wheel of an auto, he is a speed-king!

Thimayya is a very kind-hearted officer in the army and the men in his charge devoutly love and serve him. He looks to their needs first, every time.

Thimayya's proudest possession as a memento of the last world war is the sword and uniform of a Japanese general, brought from the Burmese front.

Telepathy For Espionage

OCCULT FORCES MORE DEADLY THAN ATOM

THE application of Occult phenomena to methods of warfare might have terrifying results. On the other hand they could equally be used to promote peace.

TELEPATHY and high-explosives are queer bedfellows; cordite and astral light have little in common; atom bombs probably have no effect on astral bodies—although, of course, we do not know, writes Basil Smith in "Prediction".

But Psychical Research, although it is almost stationary at the moment, has made great progress in past decades, and may once again spring into life. In that event, it is quite possible that modern nations, always alert to find new and more effective weapons, may find some method of adapting the age-old principles of Occultism to modern war.

Stranger things than this have happened in human history. As a matter of fact, telepathy has actually been used in ancient warfare. In 2 Kings, vi, 12 we read: "The King of Syria....called for his servants, and said unto them, Will ye not shew me which of us is for the King of Israel? And one of his servants said, None, my lord, O King: but Elisha, the prophet that is in Israel, telleth the King of Israel the words that thou speakest in thy bedchamber."

USE OF HYPNOTISM

In those days telepathy was haphazard, as it still is; but imagine the havoc that would be caused in Kremlin and Capitol if some psychologist were to discover a method of making telepathy work at will!

Neither Ogpu nor Secret Service nor Special Branch could prevent a constant drain of the most secret information, which would render frontiers and official secrets acts almost meaningless.

But telepathy, used for spying would be only a beginning. Perhaps the minds of one or other of the belligerents might be systematically poisoned by telepathic propaganda.

During the recent war, broadcast propaganda was a sufficiently great nuisance to both sides. Consider the effect of telepathic propaganda! It would be endless, insidious, and almost hypnotic. Under its malign influence, an army might surrender without fighting, a whole nation might suffer an "ideological" collapse.

After all, Mrs. Eddy, the Christian Science leader, accused her heretical followers of practising "malicious animal magnetism".

And that brings us to the next point. If animal magnetism can be used for the purposes of healing, perhaps it might equally well be used in order to spread disease.

Germ-warfare would not be able to compete with it on anything approaching equal terms; germs need very careful treatment, in order to keep alive; they need the ideal temperature, and ideal moisture, and so on.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM

But malicious animal magnetism would suffer no such hampering limitations.

Nations might fall in a night, stricken with an unknown scourge perhaps purely psychological in origin. Do not witch-doctors commit crimes of this sort, even now?

The stories that one hears, from time to time, of strange, unexplained deaths, caused by the curse of a witch-doctor, can scarcely be all moonshine, and the perpetual answer "hetero-suggestion" seems rather inadequate.

Even now I have scarcely scratched the surface of the subject.

Physical mediumship, as soon as the laws underlying it are fully understood, will open a fruitful field to the militarist of the future. Telekinesis has produced some frightening phenomena, in our own day.

Eusapia Palladino was able to put a table in motion without touching it; while the incredible D. D. Home could set the furniture dancing like a nineteenth century pied piper.

Imagine the devastating effect of a "battery" of such people, commanded by an Occultist-general!

Joshua brought the walls of Jericho down by a blast of trumpets; but a regiment of physical mediums might cause the d'sintegration of a city of sky scrapers!

Behind the physical medium stands the more virulent poltergeist medium. Many innocent householders have seen their windows systematically smashed by an epidemic of stone-throwing, which has later been traced, without a shadow of doubt, to a poltergeist medium.

Quite often bystanders have been seriously injured by a piece of furniture, hurled ferociously across a room by a mysterious force acting by or through a poltergeist medium.

Sometimes houses have been gutted by fire, and people badly burned, in spite of the ignorant assertion that poltergeists hurt no one.

Let us trace the possible effects of tapping this strange un known subconscious force, whatever its nature may be.

Cities would dissolve in flames, crops would be burned; food supplies and medical stores would be reduced to ashes. The most secret documents, having been previously read by enemy clairvoyants, would be destroyed by fire, under the influence of the corps of poltergeist mediums.

OCCULTISM

Nostradamus predicts that the world will end in flames; perhaps he had atom-bombs in mind, perhaps poltergeists; the effect will be the same!

The Book of Revelations lays stress on the destruction of the earth by fire, and Sir Walter Scott, in a memorable passage based upon the great mediaeval hymn Dies Irae, speaks of a day when

"Shrivelling like a parched scroll
The flaming heavens together roll."

Another occult phenomenon which the militarists of tomorrow may be able to control and use is levitation. Airborne invasion will be a trifle compared with it. After the enemy country has been totally destroyed by the telekinetic powers of super-Joshuas, and burned to cinders by the corps of poltergeist mediums, whole armies will invade by means of levitation.

Or perhaps the chiefs of the opposing sides will be captured and brought back as apports.

Fantastic? Yet such things have actually happened, have been witnessed by large numbers of people of unimpeachable respectability, and tested under the strictest laboratory conditions, often by exact recording instruments.

Did not Home float out of the upper window at Ashley Gardens, under the very eyes of a gathering of the nobility and gentry? Fantastic?

Was not the very existence of these Occult phenomena once stigmatised as fantastic? Yet today their reality has been proved up to the hilt. Who shall dare to say what will be the limit of their application tomorrow?

There may be no limit to the possible application of science, both normal and paranormal to war. As Lowell says: "There is a good deal of human nature in man"; and our only hope is to control it.

Aldous Huxley once suggested that the principle of the expanding universe might one day be harnessed to the purposes of war, and this is no less fantastic than the possibilities I have described.

We must expect anything, visible and invisible; not least "negotium perambulans in tenebris"—"the dreadful business that goeth about in the darkness".

WHITHER, PAKISTAN?

(Continued From Page 5)

greatest triumphs that he has placed this vision of a "secular state" before the nation.

In this task Nehru has shown how deep his historic sense is and how truly "Indian" his own outlook is, for let us not forget that our culture, call it by whatever name you please, has never stood for regimentation or fanaticism, but on the contrary, for a way of life which accepts all beliefs, however alien or radical, as only different pathways to man's realisation of the Eternal. Our secular democracy has to be built up on this bedrock of tolerance and understanding. And that is, and must be, India's only answer to Pakistan's raucous cry of "Jehad" and its barbaric symbol of "the clenched fist".

RECAST 'VARSITY EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 4)

the teachers endowed with the breadth of vision and culture envisage by the plan are to be obtained.

Make A Beginning

These objections unanswerably carry great force and no final or wholly satisfying answer can be given to every one of them till a beginning is made with the implementation of the scheme. Once it is decided to implement it, we can confidently expect that orthodox academicians will adjust themselves to it, though not without difficulty, and ways and means will be found to solve any problems that may arise, as and when they do arise. After all, even the great thinkers of the past, from Plato to Dewey were specific only in adumbrating education aims and were content to leave to others the working out of details. It is, therefore, no serious objection to this plan that it does not offer a "blueprint of every part of the academic machine".

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the most serious weakness of the plan lies in the quality and training of the men who are to teach. Teachers working in colleges at present are trained for years as specialists. Under the proposed scheme, they would be expected to teach like philosophers. Naturally they would not succeed in teaching like philosophers until they have gone through a long period of trial and error at the expense of students. If, therefore, the scheme is to have any chance of success, it is necessary to create in selected Universities in our country a post-graduate school, the purpose of which would be not to train research workers or specialists but to educate persons competent to teach intelligently in a college of liberal education. The staff of such a college should consist of persons whose professional history perhaps began with research but who have since come to reflect philosophically upon science, the arts, the social sciences in relation to human culture, notable in addition to education as a social and intellectual process. Only they should be men of intellectual maturity and philosophical breadth which has passed beyond mere research.

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Ton Of Leaves Daily For Food

WHEN DINOSAURS STALKED THE EARTH

IN my back yard you can see a long-vanished world of life that is not only interesting but downright fascinating, writes Al Look in 'The Rocky Mountain Empire Magazine'.

Some 160 million years ago western Colorado was ruled by a dynasty of wondrous but incredibly stupid creatures.

Today there are preserved the fossilized bones that tell the story of these ancient inhabitants — the dinosaurs. From these bones can be restored the skeletons and figures of some strange dream In the dinosaurs nature threw caution to the winds and outstripped all forms of life with their weird anatomy that has never been equalled.

Back in those times the climate in western Colorado was tropical and wet. The land was flat and pitted with stagnant swamps, fresh water lakes and marshes. From these foul smelling bogs oozing with fetid and decayed vegetable matter, grew tangles of palms, tree-size ferns, giant fig trees, willows and poplars.

The giant saurians waded and splashed in the shallow water of sluggish rivers meandering under luxuriant vegetation. When frightened by flesh-eating land relatives, they splashed into deeper water, causing a minor tidal wave on shore.

On Probation

Dinosaurs were perhaps the most varied and impressive creatures ever put on probation by nature.

They ranged in size from a leghorn hen nine inches long full grown, to those walking tank cars weighing little less than a small battleship.

Some had streamlined bodies, others were bulky and lumbering. Some walked on four legs some on two. There were long necks, short necks, long tails, short tails, big heads, little heads and every possible arrangement of same.

These ancient vegetarians fed in mob-like groups with complete absence of table manners. Since sound cannot be preserved in the rocks, no one will possibly ever know if these nightmarish hordes squealed, yawped, or grunted, while they fought to get near a particularly juicy tree. Their small goggle-eyed head displayed a perpetual idiotic grin.

Dinosaurs were about the dumbest animals that ever lived. A forty-ton sauropod was the heavy tanker of his day and bragged about an exceptionally large brain weighing two pounds.

That means one pound of brain to 40,000 pounds of meat. In comparison man's brain weighs about three pounds, or about one pound of brain to 50 pounds of meat. The prevailing dinosaur brain weighed only four ounces.

The dinosaurs probably knew just enough to eat when hungry.

Scientific interest in western Colorado paleontology dates back to 1,900, when Elmer S. Riggs former curator of the Chicago Natural History museum, came searching an easier route to the dinosaur beds of eastern Utah, only to remain and make some important discoveries. In a colourful clay hill, he found the 160 million-year-old grave of a big brute commonly known as Brontosaurus (thunder lizard). Its correct scientific name is Apatosaurus and it is the best known dinosaur.

The Giant

Apatosaurus was 45 hands high, and weighed 80,000 pounds in his prime. If you can imagine a 45-foot snake threaded through a 15-foot elephant you have a fair idea of his unshapely figure.

Apatosaurus probably shook the ground on those rare occasions when he dragged himself out of the water and collapsed in the warm sunshine to rest his tiny jaws.

Due to his enormous bulk Apatosaurus had to consume over a ton of soft leaves and branches each day as he chewed up the scenery.

This walking blimp was about the largest indolent hayburner of the Jurassic age.

Having no means of defence he was easy prey for the gluttonous flesh-eating dinosaurs of his time. When his goggle eyes, set some 20 feet ahead of his body, saw an enemy approaching, Apato probably fell into deep water, let his polelike legs dangle, and resembled a floating island. His four-ounce brain, taxed to the limit under such conditions, perhaps wondered why other beasts didn't let him alone and go eat someone else. Although big, Apato was perfectly inoffensive and desired nothing better than to be let alone in his life's work of eating his way through the tropical jungles of my prehistoric backyard.

1937 Discovery

In 1937 the discovery of a string of vertebrae going into a barren clay hill six miles west of Grand Junction led to one of the most important finds ever uncovered.

The deposit contained the partial remains of three dinosaurs as different in appearance, habits, and character as could be chosen. The three stone skeletons are buried in bed rock within a radius of 30 feet.

The string of backbone belonged to a Stegosaurus (roofed lizard), a landlubber and neighbour sharecropper of the Apatosaurus. Stego was beyond doubt the goofiest-looking collection of flesh and bones that ever walked this earth. Everything about him seemed to be backward.

This ornate monstrosity resembled a 25-foot picket fence arched up eight feet in the middle, wandering down the road on four legs. The front legs came about knee high to the back legs. Instead of carrying his head 20 feet in the air, he poked it along one foot off the ground.

His name is intended to describe the double row of heart-shaped palm leaf fans staggered from his ears along his back to the end of his rather short tail. This row of bone valentines was two feet high over the hips and graduated down to the size of a saucer on the tail and neck. Whether he could move them or whether the plates were rigid is not known. They probably were attached by the skin only, and flapped in a heavy breeze as Stego skidded off his course.

Probably the first act of a meat chewing enemy who sprang on Stego was to get a mouth full of plates. The plates probably came off easily, throwing the enemy off balance and freeing Stego to twist around and bring his tail defences into action.

World Record

Stego holds the world's record for intellectual impotence. The brain, nothing more than a two-and-a-half-ounce knob on the fore-end of his spinal cord, was so feeble that he needed something to give the commands for his rear portion. Consequently, he developed a brain in his rump 20 times larger than the one in his head end. This discovery shows how minutely the paleontologists study a fossil skeleton. The ganglion, or swelling of nerve tissue on the spinal cord between the hips, being much larger than the conventional brain, provided an automatic control of the hind legs and tail and relieved Stego's brain of any heavy thinking or voluntary worry.

When brain No. 1 was presented with a vexatious problem such as an attack it could shift the question to brain No. 2 and thus was no longer responsible for what happened. With these two intellectual warts Stego could think twice before he acted. He was probably just intelligent enough to eat and lay eggs, nothing more.

Flesh Eating Lizard

Just a few feet from Stegosaurus in the Riggs hill deposit was his mortal enemy frozen in stone The largest and most vicious flesh-eating dinosaur of Jurassic times, he is dubbed Allosaurus (other lizard).

Allosaurus specimens measure 33 feet long and 14 feet high. Allosaurus sat on a tripod, with long powerful hind legs and a thick tail for the third prop.

Allo probably swayed heavily as he waddled along thickly forested river banks wiggling a hungry tongue With an awkward gait and impressive bulk he must have had difficulty stalking game, hence ambush was no doubt more profitable. No one knows of course, but Allo may have had a camouflaged hide that blended into the lush scenery.

With a mean gleam in his eye he would leap and strike with a growling snort. One bite and his vicious rake-like teeth could tear out a barrel-size chunk of bloody flesh. The three wicked scythelike claws, a set of meat hooks that would have fitted around a human head, could cut long bone-deep gashes through ribbons of hide.

The duck-shaped head of this beast, some 45 feet off the ground, connected to his body with over 25 feet of neck. In fact, Brachio was so tall he would have had to stoop to poke his head in the third-story window of an office building.

Brachio lumbered clumsily along on four telephone-pole legs, making post holes each step.

Everything about Brachiosaurus was large except, again, his skull and brain. In his tiny skull there was room for very little brain—so little that there must have been a perceptible interval between thought and action He had a weak memory so one may imagine the confusion when he forgot orders given to his tail some 60 feet away.

The medal for streamlining must go to the 800 foot walking sausage called Diplodocus. A tail of Diplodocus was found in my back yard near the rim of Sinbad valley. Its unique feature is a well developed case of arthritis. Two vertebrae have grown together about where the tail dragged the moist ground. Stiff joints are no modern malady. They had 'em millions of years ago in my back yard.

The world belonged to the Dinosaur before man appeared on the scene.

LARGE SPECIMENS REACHED WEIGHT OF BATTLESHIP!

Friendliest of friendly welcomes, extended by the Bristol Zoo's three-year-old chimp, Paddy, is ignored by this 'big time' city tortoise, who hops his nose unblushingly in the air.

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